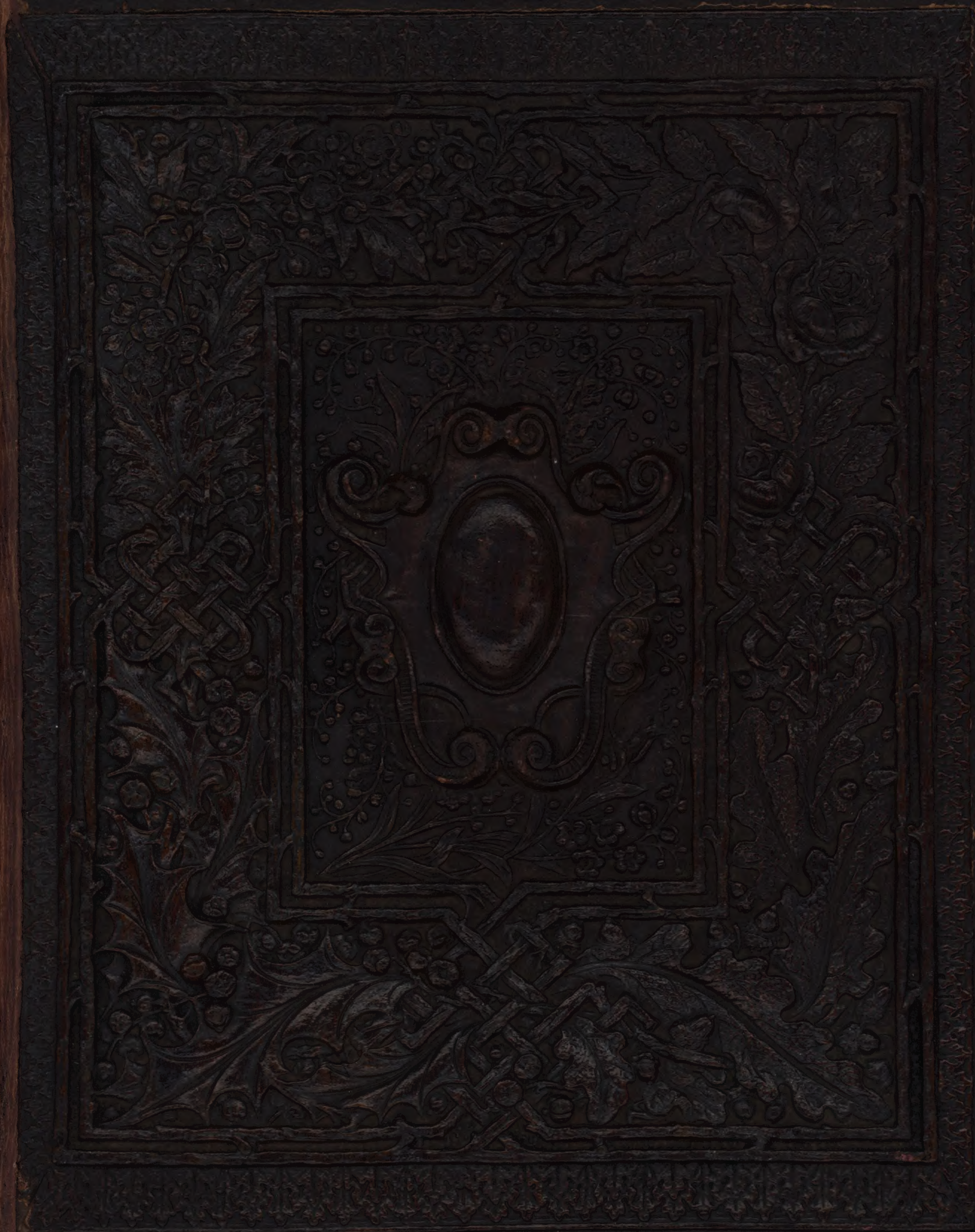

C. H. White.

THE

English Crusaders,

BY

JAS. CRUIKSHANK DANSEY, ESQ.

PART I.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the earlier part of the chivalrous era, when nations, but recently emerged from a state of barbarism, were barely subject to the influence of civilization; the wild preaching of the messengers from Palestine, recounting the sufferings of the Christians, the desecration of the Holy Sepulchre and the atrocities of the Moslems, roused religious enthusiasm to such a height, that thousands assumed the cross; leaving their homes, their wealth, and dearest ties, for the glorious career they pictured to themselves, and the certainty of Paradise if they fell in such a cause. Others,—not without the hope of gaining fiefs in the land they had already conquered in imagination, which would repay them for those resigned in Europe,—pledged their domains to raise funds for their wild enterprize, and caused their wives and families to accompany them to the Holy Land. From this cause many families became extinct in Europe, and all trace of them was afterwards obliterated, in the storms that swept over the Latin Empire. During the period of the Crusades, those who assumed the cross were as remarkable for their enthusiastic valour as for improvidence and debauchery. We have frequent instances that many who journeyed to the Holy Land thought only of reaching that kingdom; never calculating whether their means were sufficient to maintain them there, or to provide for their return. If they escaped the sword of the Moslem and the diseases engendered by the climate, they were therefore obliged, in order to secure means of returning home, to mortgage their remaining property, on most exorbitant terms, to Genoese or Pisan merchants.

Thus then, his splendid visions gone, the Crusader, a few years before gay, rich, and gallant, oftimes returned with shattered health and ruined fortunes, (his lands and goods having passed to another) to die a poor brother in some monastery, unknown or forgotten; robbed even of the poor boon of having his name and deeds handed down to posterity.

It is the especial object of this work to rescue from oblivion as many of these gallant Knights as authentic documents will furnish any account of; but Histories relative to this subject, at the early period of the first and second Crusade, being scarce, it is extremely difficult to discover even the names of those who joined these two expeditions; the ancient Chroniclers having confined their remarks to the principal leaders and nobles.

England and Normandy were at that time in so unsettled a state as to prevent their respective inhabitants from undertaking a distant pilgrimage; the Normans being unable to leave their newly-acquired possessions, while the Saxons were equally occupied in protecting themselves from the encroachments and confiscations of their conquerors.

The materials of this work have been collected from contemporary Chronicles, (the writers of some of which were eye witnesses of the scenes they describe,) the rolls of arms in the Harleim and Cotton collections, the Herald's Visitations, and various valuable works and M.S.S. in the British Museum, and Bibliotheque Royale at Paris. Many references are from the Inventories of the Exchequer, the Literatæ patentes, Inquisitiones post mortem abbreviatio placitorum, a manuscript by Ralph Brooke in the Ashmolean Library, and several carefully compiled county histories. To assign to the early Crusaders their correct armorial bearings has been most difficult, from the constant change of arms at that early period; as till after 1190 the use of heraldic devices was most capricious and rarely hereditary. The author, aware that many legends exist in private families relative to their ancestors who were at the Crusades, would gladly receive any authentic communications from such parties. The existing descendants of the Crusaders have been mentioned throughout the work in a casual manner; as to enter fully into genealogies would have been foreign to the work, and would have rendered it too voluminous.

The FIRST CRVSADE under GODFREY of BOVILLON.

R. Burchett, delt.

THE FIRST CRUSADE.

The first Crusade took place during the interval between 1096 and 1100, under the Pontificate of Urbain II. It was preached by Peter the Hermit, and its principal chiefs were Robert II. Duke of Normandy, Godfrey de Bouillon, Boemond Prince of Tarento, and Tancred his nephew. The most remarkable events in this expedition were the battle of Dorylea, wherein the Mussulmans were entirely defeated, 1097; the capture of Nice and Edessa in the same year; that of Antioch, 1098; and lastly, the glorious conquest of Jerusalem, 1099. The crusaders formed a Christian kingdom of the conquered countries, of which they gave the crown to Godfrey de Bouillon. The neighbouring towns and principalities were divided as fiefs among the most powerful Christian leaders.

Robert Duke of Normandy, wanting money to furnish himself and set forth against the Saracens, mortgaged his Dutchy of Normandy to his brother King William, for the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds. After his return from Jerusalem, he was often reproached by his brother Henry for not having accepted that Kingdom.

Keightley mentions that Robert, falling sick on his journey through Asia Minor, had himself borne in a litter by Saracens, and when a Norman Pilgrim, whom he met, asked him if he had any message to send home? he said, "Tell my people that thou hast met me with devils carrying me to Paradise."

Mat. Paris.

Hugh de Beauchampe came into England at the Conquest, and was among the first to join the Crusade. This family was divided into many branches, the chief of them being the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick; whose descendants, through the Talbots and Dudleys, are the Knivetons, Levesons, and Holburnes. The titles of the Beauchamps, Lords of Abergavenny, passed to the Nevills, of whom the present Earl of Abergavenny is the direct descendant. The Beauchamps of Alcester are represented by the families of Willoughby, Ligon, and Rede. From those of Hache, County Somerset, descend the Meriets and Seymours. From the Barons Beauchamp, of Bletzo, descend the families of Mordaunt and the Duke of Gordon.

Dugdale's Baronage.

Robert de Vipount was at the raising of the siege of Antioch; his descendants are the Cliffords, Cromwells, and Southwells.

Dugdale's Baronage.

William de Harecourt assisted in the first Crusade. Descendants are the families of Harcourt; and by Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Harcourt, who married Sir W. Lee, those of this name.

Orderic Vital.

Hugh de Payens, or de Paganis, was one of the founders of the Knights Templars. He and Godfrey de St. Audomare were, in the beginning of their career, so poor, that, though valiant men, they were obliged to ride on the same horse; in memory of which their primitive poverty, and to the end that they might be mindful of humility, they had the figure of two men riding on one horse engraven on their seal. These knights, having no

Wil. Tyr.

certain habitation and seeking for a place of abode, were so much favoured by Baldwin, then King of Jerusalem, that he assigned them a piece of ground within his own palace, situate on the south part of the temple of our Lord. There were at first but nine of the order of Knights Templars, the business as assigned to them by the Patriarch and other bishops was to clear the roads for the security of pilgrims. For some time they were confined to that number, but at the seige of Tyre a rule was drawn up for them, and their number then left at liberty. In a short time, they numbered 300 knights in their house at Jerusalem, besides a wide spread fraternity in other countries. A white hat was assigned them by Pope Honorius; and in the pontificate of Eugenius III. they had red crosses, as a mark of distinction, sewed on their cloaks. From collateral branches of the above Hugh de Paganis descend the Chideokes, Sturtons, Arundels of Cornwall, and a family of Payne, through an heiress.

Josceline de Courtenay was of that family of which were the first Counts of Edessa. We find mention also that the Count of Edessa and Josceline de Courtenay were taken in the flight from Charran; and being put in chains were carried into the enemy's country. After they had been prisoners five years, on giving hostages that they would pay a certain sum of money for their ransom, they were released; and the hostages afterwards killing those that had the custody of them, escaped into their own country. After the release of the Count and this Josceline, a great quarrel arose between them and Tancred, which was carried to such lengths that they had recourse to arms. A battle took place, in the which Prince Tancred was at first worsted, and five hundred of his men killed, for his rivals were assisted by the Turks, of whom, however, when he had rallied his army, he made a great slaughter and put Prince Josceline's army to flight. The other princes of the country considering that a quarrel between these great men was very pernicious to the common cause, used their best endeavours to reconcile them, in which they at last succeeded.

Peter de Courtenay was son of Lewis le Grosse, King of France.

Baldwin de Courtenay, another Count of Edessa, married the daughter of an Armenian Prince.

In every engagement and adventure in the Holy Land, the name of Courtenay was conspicuous. Edessa was taken by Sanquine and the Turks, who (Count Josceline being unable to raise the seige) took the city by assault, when they made a most cruel and indiscriminate slaughter. In this city (as is said) the body of the Apostle Thaddeus is buried: it having always been in the hands of the Christians, its loss caused great despondency. Josceline in vain endeavoured to retake this Town; he was defeated, and his army destroyed by Noradin. The loss of this City was one of the chief causes of the second Crusade. Count Josceline, when travelling to Antioch, was seized upon by some thieves, who lay in wait for him; and being carried to Aleppo, there died prisoner. His Countess, with her son and daughter, remained at Turbessel, and governed the country. The principality of Antioch was also, at this time, governed by a woman. From Josceline's

de, History
Courtenays.

daughter Agnes descended Baldwin, sixth king of Jerusalem. After the capture of Josceline, the King of Jerusalem, seeing the impossibility of defending these countries, ordered all the Christians to vacate the province and towns which the Countess held there. As soon as the march began, the carriages and unarmed multitude, with the women, were placed in the centre; whereon the enemy came down towards them on either side, and a continual fight was kept up till sunset: there was such a vast number of arrows shot, that the baggage was stuck full of them. At length the enemy, finding their efforts to break the Christian line ineffectual, retired. On the taking of Jerusalem by the Turks, another Josceline de Courtenay, Agnes de Courtenay, and her four daughters, perished.

Dugdale. Brien Fitz-Count, or Brien de Walingford, on going to Jerusalem, left his property to Walter his nephew, then Constable of England.

Acherius. Robert de Mauly and others—"quasi ad Epulas festinantes,"—proceeded on their way to Jerusalem, 1106.

W. Tyre. Reynerious Brus assisted the King of Jerusalem against the assaults of Sanguin, one of those Emirs who waged incessant war on the scattered possessions of the Christians after the taking of Jerusalem.

Orderic. Robert de St. Lo, or Sancto Laudo, aided in dispersing a host of Saracens under the Emir Gazi, near Antioch.

Baldwin de Burgh was a noble of considerable power, who attended Godfrey de Bouillon to Palestine. He was founder of the house of Blois in France, and progenitor of the Marquis of Clanricarde and of the noble families of Burgh (Burke) and Besey, in Ireland.

Raimond de Agiles. Walcline de Ferrers went to the Holy Land, and was one of the commanders under Robert Duke of Normandy. Through heiresses, the families of Wentworth, Devereux, and the present Marquis of Townshend derive.

Hist. Cumberland. Adam de Irton, one of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, followed Godfrey de Bouillon to Palestine; where, among other feats of valour, he is mentioned as having, at one blow, cut off the head of a noble Saracen. His descendants remain at Irton, in Cumberland.

Vide History of Courtenays. Reginald de Courtenay came into England temp. Henry the Second, with Queen Eleanor. His descendants are through Sir Hugh Courtenay, the Earls of Devon, and the collateral branches of this name; and through Joan de Courtenay, who married Sir Nicholas Carew, Lord of Carew, the Carews, of Carew Castle, Crowcombe, and those of Haccombe.

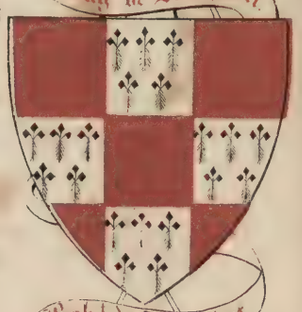
Roger **de Montgomery,** according to Orderic Vital, was a powerful Baron, holding lands both in England and Normandy; he accompanied the Christian armies to Palestine, and died before Antioch. It will be interesting to the Antiquarian to know that the effigy of this Roger, cross-legged, was dug up in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, in 1623. From him are descended the Earl of Eglinton, Sir H. Montgomery, and their collateral kinsmen.

Orderic Vital.

Walter **de St. Valery,** a noble Norman, holding lands in England, assumed the cross under Robert, Duke of Normandy. His descendants settled in Gloucestershire and at Ambrosden, temp. Richard the First.

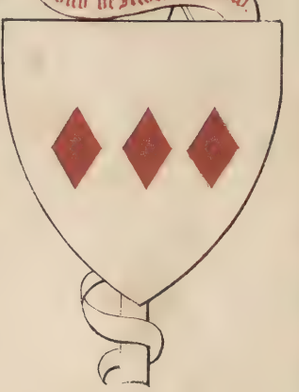
Orderic Vital.

Guy **de Rochefort,** or, as the chroniclers write the name, Rupeforti, is mentioned in R. d'Agiles for his warlike exploits in Palestine.



Robert **de Montefort** was a Crusader, and died without issue; he was in no wise related to the family of this name which played such a conspicuous part in English history in the reign of Henry the Third. Those Montforts, however, who were settled at Bescote, in Warwickshire, were descendants from the same stock as this Robert; and by the female side, came the families of Freville and Dudley.

Cono **de Monte Acuto,** or Montacute, led a force to the Holy Land through Hungary; which route he deliberately chose, though forewarned of its danger by the cruel fate that befel the army under Peter the Hermit, and the multitude under the priest Godeschal. He was, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, and arrived safely at Constantinople. His descendants are the Dukes of Manchester, the Earls of Sandwich, and families bearing the name of Montacute; and according to Camden those of Montague.

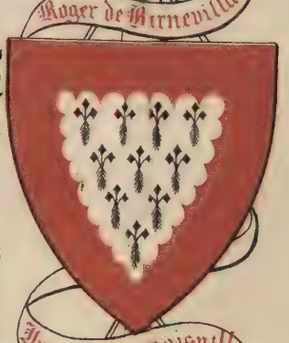


Godfrey de St. Audomare, was one of the founders of the order of Knights Templars. A branch of the St. Audomare family settled in Wilts, (temp. Edward First); of which county Thomas de St. Omero was then Sheriff; and that office was filled by other members of this family, at different dates, down to the reign of Charles the Second. Their names were variously written at different periods: St. Audomare successively became St. Omero, St. Mauro, Semor, and Seymour. The family of Semer county Dorsetshire, and, by heiresses, those of Tate and Leighton are descended from the stock of St. Audomare.

Camden.

Simon Earl of Huntendon, went to the Holy Land in the first Crusade. He died at the Abbey of La Charité. His descendants, through Agnes de St. Litz, are the present Earl of Denbigh and the family of Fielding.

Dugdale's Baronetage.



Gerard Gurnay accompanied Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the Holy Land, together with Edith his wife, sister of Earl Warren. The heiress of this family was married to John Ap Adam. The Newtons are a collateral branch.

Orderic Vital.

Roger de Barnevilla, styled by Raimond d'Agiles "Miles clarissimus et karissimus omnibus," was killed by an arrow, near Antioch. This family came from Brittany to England temp. William the Conqueror, and a branch of it went to Ireland with Henry the Second. The present desendants of Roger de Barnevilla are Baron Trimlestown, the noble house of Kingsland, and Sir Reginald de Barneval.

Orderic Vital.

Ivo Grentemaisnill, in the company of Guy Teruassel and a person styled in the old chronicle Lambertus, pauper, escaped from the city of Antioch, when the Crusaders were sore pressed by the Infidels. He and

Hamrobite. his companions let themselves down over the walls by night, and made their way with all speed towards the sea coast; suffering such hardships in their flight, that the flesh was torn off from their hands and feet. Grentemaisnill, however, contrived to return to England; but being reproached for his dishonorable departure from Palestine, and despairing of ever regaining King Henry's favor, he resolved once more to go to Jerusalem. For this purpose he borrowed
Dugdale. 500 marks from the Earl of Mellent, and then set forth on his expedition. His descendants are the Barons of Quiney, and, through Petronilla, the noble house of Montfort; from whom again descend the families of this name now extant. From Matilda, an heiress, came also the Sudleys, Butlers, and Haliwels.

Edgar Atheling, the last of the Royal Saxon race, appeared in the camp of Robert Duke of Normandy, at the head of a large force, to join the first Crusade.

Anselm, chaplain to the King, joined the first Crusade.


Ralph E. of Norfolk
Alan la Strange
Damory
Aberick E. of Northumberland
Ludovic de Monson
Theobald Montmorency
de Alta Ripa
William de Percy
Pain Peverell
Philip de Braose
Stephen E. of Albemarle
Ivo de Manley
Everard de Pudsay

Ralph Earl of Norfolk—whom in Orderic we find styled "de Guader," and in Acherius, "de Gäel"—is said to have been of an ancient Saxon family, though mentioned by Wace in the Roman de Rou as one of the Conqueror's companions. But, according to Dugdale, being discontented with the government of the Conqueror, he crossed over to Denmark. There he prevailed with Cnute, son to King Swane, and Harun, a great Earl of that country, to join his party; and they set sail for England with two hundred ships. Howbeit, when the invaders came near the coast, and got intelligence of the army that King William had ready to encounter them, they changed their plans, and landed in Flanders. After the failure of this expedition, Ralph, being a banished man, assumed the badge of the cross, and, accompanied by his wife Emma, went to Palestine.

Pain Peverell, an eminent soldier, and highly famed for his martial enterprizes, was standard-bearer to Duke Robert in the Holy Land. He afterwards obtained from King Henry the First, the barony of Brune in Cambridgeshire. His descendants are the families bearing the name of Peverell, and those of Peche Watervile. The arms given in the engraving differ from those generally assigned to Peverell, viz.—quarterly gu and verrey; but I give these on the authority of Harl. M.S.S. 807, as being temp. Conqueror.

Alberic Earl of Northumberland was a person of great authority. The following legend is related of him in Dugdale: "Being dissatisfied with his condition, he consulted with the Devil, and was told that he should possess Greece; whereon he made a voyage into the East, and joined the Crusaders. When the Greeks understood that his intention was to reign over them, they despoiled him of all that he had and expelled him from those parts. After his travels he returned into Normandy, where King Henry offered him a noble widow in marriage; but when the ceremony was taking place, he discovered that this noble lady was a mere phantom, conjured up by the Devil to deceive him."—Dugdale.

William de Percy, surnamed Gernon or Algernon, took to wife Emma de Port, by whom he had issue three sons: Allan, Walter, and William. He went a journey to Jerusalem, and departed this life at Mountjoy, in the Holy Land. His body was brought home and buried in the Chapter-house at Whitby. His descendants are the Dukes of Northumberland, Lord Beverly, and the collateral branches of the name of Percy.

Philip de Braose, on going to Jerusalem, confirmed the grants made by William his father to the Abbey of St. Florence at Salmure: this was one among many acts of piety performed by him. By his wife Berta he had two sons, from whom are descended the families of the name of Braose; also those

bearing the name of Knil, by Sir John de Braose, who adopted that surname; Sir John Walsham, Bart., by Barbara, an heiress; and the family of the name of Cantilupe, descended from Wm. de Braose.

Dugdale.

Orderic.

Stephen le Grosse, Earl of Albemarle, accompanied Robert Duke of Normandy in his expedition to Palestine. From him the families bearing the name of Aston derive their descent; and through Aveline de Tortibus all the honors of the house of Albemarle went to the Earl of Devon. The descendants of Stephen le Grosse long flourished in Dorsetshire.

Damory, one of the family, is mentioned in the old Chronicles as having served in Palestine.

Ludovic de Monson, styled by Albert of Aix "mirabilis in opere militari," was one of those who entered Jerusalem by means of a vast machine of wood, erected for the purpose of introducing the besiegers within the walls. This was effected, most successfully, by throwing out a portable bridge from the above-mentioned machine or tower. Soon after the Conquest, a family of this name settled in England, from whom the present Lord Monson is said to descend.

Camden.

De Alta Ripa, or D'Awtrey, was the name of a family settled at Fingham in Sussex; one of its members joined the Crusaders under Duke Robert. The name of Dawtrey has been converted into Hawtrey.

Alan Lo Steward of Scotland, the ancestor of the regal family bearing his name, was in the Holy Land with Godfrey de Bouillon and Robert Duke of Normandy.—Vide Harleian M.S. 807, Plat liv. f.

Evrard de Pudsey was probably the ancestor of the Bishop of Durham of the same name: he joined the Crusade.—V. ap. Acherius.

Ansoldus de Manlia, or Manley, in his younger days joined the army under Guiscard, and aided in defeating the Emperor Alexius in the battle of Durazzo. It would appear that he was partly impelled to undertake this expedition, by being disappointed in his love for Odelina, a daughter of the Lord Mauvoisin; his father being averse to his marrying her. However, he returned in safety, and then wedded the lady of his choice.—Orderic.

Thibalt Montmorency belonged to the ancient family of that name, so celebrated in French history. He assumed the cross, and did good service in Palestine. A branch of this family came over with William the Conqueror, and received large grants in Wales. Viscount Mountmorris is a descendant from the same stock; from which also descend the family of Montmorency Pratt of Castle Morres; that of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency; and the collateral relations of the latter bearing the name of Morres.

Odo **Earl of Kent,** brother to the Conqueror by the mother's side, though the Bishop of Bayeux, was a very skilful soldier. His good fortune rendered him ambitious, and encouraged hopes of his ultimately obtaining the Papal dignity, to which end he purchased and adorned a palace at Rome. He endeavoured to seduce several of the king's subjects from their allegiance, which conduct so exasperated William, that when his nobles feared to arrest him, he seized him with his own hands. Odo, in disgust, went to Jerusalem; but being of a fickle disposition, soon returned, and on arriving in England raised a rebellion against William Rufus.

t. Paris.
ugdale's
aronage.

Raimond **de Lisle** rendered an important service, by capturing a Saracen bearing letters to the Emirs of the district beyond Nicæa. The honors of this baronial family passed to the Talbots, Nevilles, and Seymours. One also of the Lisle family marrying an heiress of the Andersons, assumed her name.

'Agiles.

Hugo **de Neel** was among the prisoners released by Alexius, the bad Emperor of Constantinople, on condition that Godfrey de Bouillon should discontinue pillaging his country. This name appears in Battel-Abbey Roll.

William **Fitz Raulf** is mentioned in Orderic as serving in a division of the Christian force on their march from Antioch. His arms are given in the Barons' book (M.S., Brit. Mus.) His family came over with the Conqueror.

Hugh **de St.** Amand joined the first Crusaders. He was of Norman extraction. Almain de St. Amand was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, (temp. Edward the Second,) which dignity became extinct in 1403.

l. Tpr.

Roger de Harnaville was among those who gained great honor in repulsing Soliman, when he attempted to raise the siege of Nicæa. On this occasion the Christians made a great slaughter of the Infidels; and in order to terrify the besieged, they cut off the heads of the slain and shot them from their mangonels, and other warlike engines, into the city.

Rodolf Peel de Lan is mentioned in Albert of Aix as being one of the earliest Crusaders, and having been taken prisoner by the Emperor of Constantinople, and sent as an envoy to Godfrey de Bouillon. The extract is as follows:—"I imperator autem entelligens regionem graviter depopulari, Rudolphum Peel de Lan et Rotgerum fil: Dagoberti viros disertissimos de terrâ et cognatione Franci genærum diese misit rogans" &c. &c. He is here expressly described as of the French nation; but I am more inclined to think that he was a Norman, who had settled in England.

Baldwin de Belnaco performed valiant deeds in a battle fought by the Christians before entering Besidia, and in which Soliman was defeated. In a roll of Orderic he is mentioned as holding lands in England and Normandy. The name has been converted into Belluo.

Orderic Vital.

Radulf, Chancellor of the King of Jerusalem, was, according to William of Tyre, a man of letters, and of the English nation. He became a great favorite, both with the Guy de Lusignan and his Queen, and was afterwards made Bishop of Bethlehem.

Mathiellus, a young squire of Normandy, married Matilda, widow of Hugh Grentemaisnil. This lady left her country for Palestine,—more for the love of the young squire and to avoid the anger of her relations, than from the wish to perform a holy pilgrimage,—and died at Joppa.

Geoffrey Burrel journeyed to Jerusalem with Corba his wife; and she, with many others of her sex who had braved the dangers of this pilgrimage, was taken prisoner by the Turks. The family of the above Geoffrey was originally of Anjou, and early settled in England. Those of the same name who trace from the early settler, are of the stock of this crusader.

Geotu Dei per Francos ex Ambass D.M.

Le Sire William Harley, who held lands in Herefordshire, went to Jerusalem with Godfrey de Bouillon: v. Harleian M.S. in the British Museum, 1545. Plut. 57, c. The present Earl of Oxford traces his descent direct from this crusader.

Bryan de Brampton, of Brampton Castle, Herefordshire, was at the first Crusade.—v. M.S.S. Harl.

Harl. M.SS.

Skedmore, one of this family,—or, as the name is written, Escudemor, or Scudamore,—was in Palestine in the earliest of the Holy Wars. Descendants of this name exist at Holm Lacy to the present day. Arms—gules; three stirrups, or.

Harl. M.SS.

Hugh Buduel, a Norman knight, having fled from home on account of a murder that he had committed, took refuge among the Moslems, and adopted their creed; but he returned to his ancient faith at the siege of Jerusalem. His knowledge of the language and manners of the Saracens made him highly acceptable to the Pilgrims, and they therefore readily excused his apostacy.

Alan, or Anselm, de Richmont is mentioned in Raimond d' Agiles and other writers, as one of the Christian force in Palestine. He was Earl of Richmondshire in Yorkshire, and also Earl of Brittanny. Arms—chequy, or; vaz. canton, erm.

Rogerus le Moreo is mentioned in the Geotu Dei per Franios as having served in the first Crusade. He was evidently the ancestor of the Delameres; which family has now merged in that of Brougham. The arms quartered by Lord Brougham are those of this crusader.

Le Guer was one of those who joined the first Crusade. He is mentioned in the Guta Dei coll. This name has been corrupted into Gower. Lord Granville and the Duke of Sutherland, who bear the same arms, are his descendants.

Guy de Trussele has before been mentioned as having escaped from Antioch with Ivo Grentemaisnil. These two fugitives were afterwards called "the rope-runners," in derision. Members of this family were summoned to Parliament as Barons, temp. Ed. II.-III. He bore—argent; fretty, gules; on the joints, bezante.

Chron. St. Denis.

Dru de Moncey joined the first Crusade. There was a family of this name seated at the time of the Conquest at Forcote, co. Somerset.

A Roll

Of all the Norman Nobles, Knights and Esquires who went to the Conquest of Jerusalem with Robert Duke of Normandy. Copied from an ancient MS., written on vellum, found in the Library of the Cathedral of Bayeux, entitled "Les anciennes histoires d'outremer."

BANNEROIS OU PORTE-GUIDONS NORMANS.

The Count d'Eu bore for arms—azure; a lion rampant, or; the field billeté, or. This Norman came over with the Conqueror, and had the honor and manor of Hastings.

The Count de Harcourt. Gules; 2 fesses, or. The powerful family of this name, settled in England, bore the same arms.—Vide Sir H. Nicolas's Roll of Arms, temp. Ed. II.

Le Sire Louis de Harcourt. The same, with an inescocheon of Parthenay. Le Sire William and James de Harcourt also bore the same, with augmentations.

Le Sire de Briquebec, mentioned in the Roman de Rou as "Robert Bertram ki estoit torz." Or; a lion rampant, vert, armed and crowned argent. William Bertram founded the priory of Brickbourn, Northumberland.

Le Sire de Fauquenoy. The same, with a baton, gules.

Le Sire d'Estouteville. Barry, argent and gules; a lion rampant, sable: being precisely the same arms borne by the family of that name settled in England, one of whom is placed among the Bannerets of England, in the Roll temp. Ed. II.

Le Sire de Graville. Gules; 3 fermals, or. This crusader was the chief of the feudal house of Malet. The same bearing of the buckles is assigned to the Malets in the Roll of Ed. II., though the present family have the escallops for their device.

Le Sire de Plasnes. The same, with a label, azure.

Le Sire de Hambie. Or; 2 fesses, azure; an orle of martlets, gules.

Le Sire de la Ferté. Quarterly, or and sable; on the first quarter, an eagle, gules, armed azure; on the second, a lion rampant, á la queue fourché, argent. A member of the family of La Ferté, in England, married an heiress of the Briewers.

> "Guillaume de La Ferté
> Maint Englies unt acrabenté."—Roman de Rou.

Le Sire de Preaux. Gules; an eagle, or. Preaux was held in 1070 by Gudo Rye, whose posterity flourished in England.

Le Sire de Plainville. Azure, crusilly; a cross, argent.

Le Sire de Ferrers. Gules; an inescocheon, ermine; an orle of horse-shoes, or. The families of Ferrers in England, till the time of Henry III., bore the horse-shoes in their arms.

Le Sire de Thibouville. Ermine; a fesse, gules.

Le Sire de Coulonces. Barry of 6, argent and azure.

Le Sire de Beaumesnil. Gules; 2 fesses, ermine.

Le Sire de Thilly. Or; a fleur-de-lis, gules.

Le Sire de Molley. Gules; 6 roses, argent. According to the note in the Roman de Rou, William Bacon was the Lord of this fief 1082.

John Paisnel de Marcy. Or; 2 lions passant, gules. Several of this name are mentioned in the Roll temp. Ed. II., as holding lands in Wiltshire and Derby.

Le Sire de la Roche Tesson. Paly of 6, or and azure; a fesse, ermine. This family was of consideration in England: their inheritance passed to the Pesci.

Le Sire de Servon. Argent, on a chief, gules; a lioncel passant, or.

Le Sire d'Erneval. Paly of 6, or and azure; a chief, gules.

Le Sire de Bascheville. Or; 3 mullets, gules. He was the progenitor of the ancient family of Bascreville or Baskerville, who were seated in Herefordshire from the earliest times.

Le Sire de Rouvray. Barry of 6, or and azure; a lion rampant, gules.

Le Sire de St. Clère. Argent; a fesse, gules. The family of St. Clère, Sancto Claro, or Seincler, as they were indifferently called, came over with the Conqueror: one branch of the family settled early in Scotland. By marrying the heiress of the Earl of Caithness, William St. Clère obtained the Earldom of Orkney, which was ceded to Scotland by Norway, 1468. William, the fourth Earl, surnamed Prodigus, was the last; but the family continued to flourish in Scotland. In the chapel of Roslin there is the effigy of a crusader, who most likely assumed the device now borne by the families of Sinclair, and who is mentioned in the Roman de Rou as being at the battle of Hastings.

Colibeaux Malmaines. Gules; 3 hands, or. The Maimaines for many generations retained the same bearing.

Le Sire de St. Beuë. Azure; 3 annulets, argent.

Le Sire de Freauville. Azure, on a chief, or; a lion rampant, gules. There was a family of Freville of England, into which this name may easily have been changed.

Le Sire de Maissé. Or; 4 bars. gules; flory.

Le Sire de Mortimer. Barry of 6, or and vert; semé de fleur-de-lis. The families of this name in England added a chief and inescocheon to this ordinary.

Le Sire de Mesle. Gules; 3 rays, argent.

William de Mesle. The same, with a martlet, sable.

Le Sire de St. Martin. Or; billeté, gules. This family held lands in Hampshire, temp. Ed. I.

Le Sire de Bailleul. Gules; a fer de molin, argent; the field, semé de cross, crosslets fitché, argent. The family of this name became too remarkable in Britain to need notice.

Le Sire de Sequainville. Or; an eagle, gules, armed azure.

Le Sire de Thieuville. Argent; 2 bends, between 7 escallops, gules.

Le Sire de Hautot. Or; 7 sangliers, sable. Che family of Hotot, or Hautot, were settled in Gloucestershire.

Le Sire de Marbeuf. Argent; billeté, gules; a bend, azure.

Le Sire de Tournebu. Argent; a bend, azure.

Le Sire de Thorigny. Argent; a crescent, gules. Robert Fitz Haimon was Lord of this fief temp. William Rufus; he held great possessions in England.

Le Sire de Beuzeville. Argent; a fesse, between 3 cinquefoiles, sable.

Le Sire de Beaufou. Argent; a lion rampant, gules; billeté, or. His posterity formed establishments in England and Ireland, mentioned in the Roman de Rou.

Le Sire de Hautot en Caux. Azure; semé de mullets; a lion rampant, or.

Le Sire de Monteney. Bendy of 10, or and gules; a canton, gules. This family held lands in England soon after the Conquest, and there were knights of the name temp. Ed. II.

Le Sire d'Aunouf. Argent; a fesse between three eaglets, gules. A family of this name existed for many generations in England.

Le Sire de Creully. Argent; 3 lioncels rampant, gules.

Richard de Creully. The same, with a label, azure.

Foulques Paisnel. Or; 2 bars, azure; an orle of martlets, gules; round an inescocheon lozengé, or and sable. The family of that name settled in Hampshire bore very nearly the same arms, being—or; 2 bars, azure; an orle of martlets, gules.

There were also Raoul and Nicholas, with bordures for difference. Raoul was Sheriff of Yorkshire.

Foulques d'Aigneaux. Or; 2 bars, vert; 7 martlets, gules.

Le Sire de Courcy. Azure; fretté, or. There were families of this name in England; one of them contributed much to the conquest of Ireland. William the Conqueror gave Stoke Curcy, in Somersetshire, and other grants in Oxfordshire, to the first settler.

William de Villers. Barry of 6, argent and azure; 3 mullets sable in chief.

Le Sire de Villers. The same, with an inescocheon du mesle. The families of this name in England held lands in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

William Varville. Barry of 6, argent and azure; a bend, gules.

Collart d'Estouteville. Barry of 6, argent and gules; a lion rampant, sable; on the shoulder of the lion, a tower, or. Of the same name were Robert, John, and Louys, with the same arms, and augmentations for a difference. The families of Stuteville in England bore the same arms.—P. Roll Ed. II.

Estour de Crochiet. Barry, argent and gules; 3 escallops, sable.

Crollart de Criquebeuf. The same, with a cinquefoile, sable.

Renaud de Braquemont. The same, with a chevron, argent.

Le Sire de Hellenviller. Argent; a fesse, gules; 3 eagles, azure.

Le Sire de Blare. Ermine; an eagle, gules.

Le Sire de Morfaville. Gules; a bend, or; the field crusilly, or. The family of Morville in Cumberland, who were Barons of the realm, derived hence.

William de Brucourt. Barry of 6, or and gules; flurette Brucourt or Briencourt: a family of this name is mentioned in the Rot. de Oblatis.

William de Mandeville. Gules; an eagle with two heads, argent. Of this name were the Earls of Essex.

Le Sire Richard de Beaumont. The same; a label, gules. Called also Bello Monte; a family which was first noted in England temp. Ed. I.

William de Begars. Gules; crusilly, or; a bend, argent.

Richard de Tournebu. Argent; a bend, azure.

William de Rouveron. Ermine; a chevron, gules.

William de Briqueville. Paly of 6, or and gules.

William de La Haye. Or; a saltire, gules. The family of this name in England at a later date bore different arms: the heiress of one branch married a Deincourt.

John d'Erondeville. The same, with an annulet, argent, on the saltire.

John and Raoul Tesson. Paly of 6, or and azure; a fesse, ermine.

Gauvain de Tollevast. Argent; 6 lozenges, gules; a label, azure.

William, Richard, and Hugh Carbonel. Azure; on a chief, gules, 3 plates. There were knights of this name in Suffolk temp. Ed. II.

Le Sire de Siffrewast. Barry of 6, argent and sable. There was a family of this name, bearing nearly the same arms, in England.—V. 6137 Harl. MS.S.

Robert de Theuille. Argent; 3 eagles, gules.

Henry de Trouseauville. Sable; a fer de moline, or.

Thomas de Lucerne. Azure, on a fer de moline, or; 5 escallops, gules.

William Roussel. Argent, on a chief, gules; 2 fers de moline, or. There were different families of this race, called Roussel, Rossel, or Russel.

William de Brusly. Azure, on a chief, gules; a lion rampant, crowned or.

William de Monpinçon. The same, with a label, gules. This family held fiefs in Norfolk.

William aux Espaules. Gules; a fleur-de-lis, or; a canton, argent.

John and Ferrand Tilly. Or; a fleur-de-lis, gules; a label; bezante, azure.

Raoul de Beauchamp. Azure; 2 bars gemelles, or; in chief, a lioncel passant, or. Of the family before-mentioned.

Philip de St. Denis. Gules; 2 bars gemelles, or; a lion passant, or.

Jean Muerdoc. The same, with a baton, azure. There were knights of this name in Northampton temp. Ed. II.

Raoul d'Argonges. Quarterly, or and azure; 3 cinquefoiles, gules. The same arms are assigned to him in the note of the Roman de Rou.

John de la Campagne. Azure; 3 hands, or.

William de Monteney. Or; 2 bars, azure; an orle of escallops, gules. The same arms, with escallops instead of martlets, as those borne by the family established in England.

John d'Ermontiers. Argent; a bend, azure; fretté, or.

Nicholas de Gremonville. The same, with a label, gules. There was a family of Grenville (temp. W. Rufus) in Cornwall.

Nicolas d'Argences. Azure; 3 fermals, or.

Robert and Peter d'Argences. Gules; a fleur-de-lis, argent.

John du Bois. Or; an eagle, sable. The English families of this name bore different arms: one was settled in Warwickshire.

William and Everard Percy. Sable; a chief, indented, or. This family became too well known in England to need any remark.

William de Willie. The same, with 3 annulets, gules.

William de Meaultis. Gules; 3 lozenges, voided, or.

Robert de Thec. Argent; fretty, azure; a canton, gules. The families of this name held lands in Hertfordshire.

William de Mary. Argent, on a chief, gules; 3 roses, or.

William de Buret. Argent; 3 torteaures, sable.

Jean de La Carbonniere. The same, with a baton, gules. A fief of this name was given to Robert St. Remi.—Roman de Rou.

Jean de Boutemont. Sable; 3 torteaures, argent.

Henry de Guisebert. Argent; 2 bends; 7 escallops, gules.

William Servain de St. Paix. Gules; a bend, verrey; 6 escallops, or.

Robert d'Oysie. Azure; 6 lozenges, voided, or.

Roland de Verdon. Or; fretty, sable. There were Barons of this name in England, who bore—or; fretty, gules.—Vide Roll Ed. II.

William le Moyne. The same, with a canton, sable. There were families of this name in England; one of them in Sussolk.

Gilbert de Cambrey. Azure; 3 lioncels rampant, or.

Robert de la Fosse. Sable; a bend, ermine, indented; a bordure, gules; bezanté.

John du Bois. Paly, argent and azure, of 6; a bend, gules. There were families of this name in Sussolk and Lincolnshire.

William Bacon. Gules; a baton, azure; 6 roses, argent. There were knights of this name holding lands in Hampshire.

Abaciers du Hommet. Argent; 3 fleur-de-lis, gules. One of this family married an heiress of the Says. The name appears in the list in the Roman de Rou.

William de Rocheford. Same, with a label, azure. There are several of this name mentioned in the Roll Ed. II. There were Barons Rocheford at the place so called, from whom came the Boleyns.

William Mathew. Azure; a quarter, ermine. Mathieu, near Caen, sent its quota to the battle of Hastings.

Herbert Thesard. Or; a fesse, azure; a rose, gules, in chief.

Ingelram de Vauchelles. Argent; a chief, gules; billeté, or.

Jean de Scelly. Ermine; a fesse, gules; 3 torteaures.

Raoul de Patry. Gules; trois rays, argent. One of this name appears in the list of the Roman de Rou.

Roland de Vassy. The same, with a label, gules. According to the English orthography, Vescy.—Vide Dugdale, and note Roman de Rou.

Michael de Villaines. Gyrony, argent and sable, of 6.

John de la Feriere. Or; 6 horse-shoes, azure. The Ferrers, from whom came the Earls of Derby, bore—argent; 6 horse-shoes, sable.

John Malherbe. Ermine; 6 roses, gules.

Richard Malherbe. Or; 2 bars, gemelles, gules; 2 lioncels, in chief, or. There was a family of this name in Devonshire.

Pierre de la Meauffe. Vert; 3 fleur-de-lis, or.

Jean de Pont Audemer. Gules; a bridge, argent; a lioncel passant, in chief.

John de Fontaines. Gules; 3 plates.

Jean Descoues. Azure; 3 cinquefoils, or.

Gilbert Mallemains. Or; 3 hands, gules. This family settled in England, and continued to bear the same arms.

Frallin Mallemains. Same, with a label, azure.

William Avenel Desbruyarts. Gules; 3 eagles, argent.

Frallin Avenel. The same, with a label, gules. A family of this name held lands in Cambridgeshire; though, according to the Roll temp. Ed. II., they bore different arms.

Robert Reniers. Argent; 6 lozenges, gules.

Geoffry Mandeville. Or; a lion, gules. There were two families of Mandeville in England, both bearing arms differing from these.

Roger le Monnier. Or; a chevron, sable; within a bordure, gules.

Gerard Desguey. Argent; a chevron, sable.

Nicolas le Bois. Argent; on a cross, gules; 5 fermals, or.

Richard de Condey. Azure; a fleur-de-lis, argent.

John de Fontaines. Or; a bend, azure; a label, gules.

Ingelram de Morigny. Azure; 2 garbes, or; a canton, ermine.

Gerard Bacon. Barry of 6, argent and azure; a canton, gules. This family held lands in Wiltshire and Suffolk.—V. Camden.

John du Rupalley. Azure; on a chief, gules; 3 lozenges, argent.

Nicolle Grosparné. Gules; 2 bars gemelles, and a lioncel, ermine, in chief, passant; a label, azure.

Thomas du Quemin. Gules; a lion rampant, ermine.

John de Theuray. Gules; a demi lion rampant, ermine.

Le Gallois d'Achy. Or; 3 chevrons, gules.

John de Garunes. Gyrony of 8, argent and azure.

Thomas Paisnel. Azure; on a chief, or; a lion rampant, gules. Of the family of that name, before-mentioned.

Coullart de Bailleul. Argent; a cinquefoil, sable. The name is in England and Scotland converted into Baliol.

John de Guillon. Gules; 3 lioncels rampant, or.

John de Courmesnil. Or; a fesse, gules, between 3 torteaures.

Pierre de Noiveau. Ermine; an inescocheon, gules.

Gilbert de Preulley. Argent; 2 lions passant, vert.

Jean de Mathan. Party per pale, azure and gules; 2 bars gemelles, and a lion passant, in chief, argent.

Peter de Hanuars. Argent; fretty, gules; a canton, gules.

John Desson. The same, with a label, azure.

Robert de Langronne. The same, with a fremaillet, or, in the canton.

Philip de Tresmont. Party per pale, argent and azure; a fesse, gules.

Alain de Clinchamp. Argent; a gonfanon, gules.

Nicolle Tritres. The same, with a baton, azure.

Robert de Fontaine Touffré. Quarterly, or and gules, indented.

D'Gnonville. Argent; a fesse, azure, on a bordure, gules; 3 roses, in chief, or.

Robert Filanelle. Azure; an eagle with 2 heads, or.

Raoul de Paux. Ermine; a chief, gules, indented. This family, called also De Pallibus, was of note in Cumberland, and some of its members were Barons of Gisland.

Philip Harenviller. Argent; 3 hands, gules.

Nicolle Parates. Sable; 3 hands, or.

Guy Buchard. Argent; a hand, gules; an orle of martlets, sable.

Robert de la Planche. Argent; a hand, sable; an orle of martlets, sable. A family of this name held lands in Buckinghamshire; but a different coat is assigned to them in the Roll of Ed. II.

William Goulafre. Argent; 3 hands, sable.

William de la Rivière. Argent; 2 fesses, gules. A family of this name was settled in Berkshire. The arms assigned are 2 fesses dancette, in the Roll temp. Ed. II.

John d'Asnières. Ermine; a fesse, gules.

Richard D'Ouillie. Argent; a bend, gules. At the time of the Conquest, Robert D'Oillie had large grants of land in Oxfordshire.

Peter de Servie. Quarterly de verrey, and gules.

John D'Anesy. Argent; a lion rampant, sable; billetée, sable. According to the Roman de Rou, this family came over at the Conquest. The Inquisitiones p. mortem show them to have settled in Herefordshire very early; and the name is now spelt Dansey. Their arms are now barry wavy of 6, argent and gules.

John Benneville. Chequy, argent and gules.

Philip Baleste. Azure; 2 fesses, argent.

Decroiselles. Sable; 3 cross crosslettes, or.

De Boissainct. Argent; a fesse, azure.

Robert d'O. Ermine; a chief, gules, indented.

John de Monant. Argent; a chevron, azure.

Robert Bipont. Argent; 6 annulets, gules. Mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage.

John de Barro. Gules; an eagle, argent, armed or.

Robert de Neuf Bourg. Bendy of 10, or and azure. Called Newborough or Novo Burgo in England; and held Wenfrot, in Dorsetshire, by Grand Serjeantry, temp. Hen. I.

Robert Villequier. Or; a cross, gules; the field billetée, gules.

D' Argongel. Three guenons, argent a bordure, gules.

Pruet d' Irecourt. Argent; a cross, gules, between 4 lioncels, azure.

Lucas Meslemont. Or; a cross, gules.

Geoffry de la Mare. Argent; a cross, gules. There were three families of this name in England, all bearing different arms.

William de l' Isle. Argent; a lion rampant, sable. There were two families in England of this name.

Philip Sahard de St. Lambert. Or; a cross flory, gules.

Philip Sahard de Mondefreuille. Gules; a cross flory, argent.

Raoul d' Auquetriville. Sable; a lion rampant, argent.

Robert de Vieux. Barry of 6, argent and azure; over all an eagle, gules.

Ingelram de Camrout. Argent; a ray, gules.

John Des Preaux. Argent; a lion rampant, gules; a chief, sable.

John de Solle. Azure; 2 fesses, or; an orle of martlets, or. There were families of Solly and Sully in England.

William de Solligny. Party per fesse, gules and argent; 2 rays, argent. Le Sire de Solligny came over with the Conqueror.

Henry de St. Clair. Argent; 3 lioncels, rampant, gules. Was of the same family as before-mentioned: they were called St. Clare, Sto. Claro, Sent Clere, or Seincler.

William de Creully. The same, with a baton, azure. He belonged to the Fitz-Hamons.

Geoffrey de Feray. Or; fretty azure; a chief, gules.

Nicholas de Campion. Or; a lion, rampant, azure; a label, gules. There was a family of this name settled in England at an early period.

William de St. Hylaire. Gules; 2 mullets, or.

Robert de Tourney. Party per pale, gules and ermine, indented.

John de Carrouges. Gules; flory, argent.

Louis Calleguez. Sable; 3 eaglets, or.

John du Logis. Azure; a cinquefoile, argent.

Richard du Chaumont; called also Calvo Monte. Argent; a fesse, gules; 3 eagles, gules. This family is mentioned in Camden as of Cornwall.

Richard de Briosne. Gules; 2 fesses and three torteaux, or.

Cordelier du Mesnil; called Meynel. Argent; 2 bars gemelles, gules. They were a family of note in England, and temp. Ed. II. bore the same ordinaries in their arms.

William de Coudré. Argent; a lioncel, passant, sable. Of this family there were knights in Berkshire temp. Ed. II.

William de Semilley. Gules; an inescocheon, argent; an orle of fermals, or. Le Sire de Semilly appears in the list in the Roman de Rou. The name appears in the Monast. Angl.

Robert de Cantelou. Lozengy, or and sable. The name was also written Cantilupe. This family became of note in England, and assumed leopards' heads in their arms.

Foques de Cantelou. The same, with inescocheon of Aubigny.

Robert de Thebrouville. Ermine; a fesse, gules; a label, azure.

Michael d' Hauteville. Same, with a baton, azure. One family of this name in Somersetshire bore the same ordinary gules, with a field, or.

John de Gasteville. Azure; 2 bars gemelles, argent.

Gerard de St. Marcouf. Ermine; 2 fesses, gules; fretty, or; a lioncel, passant, argent.

Gauvain de Banville. Gules; a pale, argent; 6 martlets, argent.

William Gronchie. Same, with a bordure, sable, bezanté.

Thomas D'Orville. Vert; a lion, rampant, or. One of this name is to be found in the Battle Abbey Roll.

Phillip du Fay. Argent; 6 roses, gules; a label, azure.

Robert de Fonteney. Ermine, on a fesse, gules; 3 fermals, or. According to the note in the Roman de Rou, Robert Marmion was Lord of this fief at this epoch.

Florens de Grosparné. Gules; 2 bars gemelles, ermine; a lioncel, passant, ermine in chief.

Renald de Carteret. Gules; a fesse, argent; fuzelé a label, azure. The family of Thynne, existing in Jersey and England, is descended in a direct line from Onfroi de Carteret.

Thomas de Glamorgan. Argent; an eagle, sable, within a bordure, gules. This province was first conquered by the Normans temp. William Rufus, when Rhys was Prince of these parts; most probably it was one of the family of Ap Rhys.

Richard Sainctray. Ermine; a saltire, gules.

Richard Haudestot. The same, with a label, bezanté.

John de Bellingues. Gules; 3 plates; the field, semé, with cross crosslets, fitché, argent.

De Feugeray, Argent; a cross, engrailed sable.

The Seneschal d' Eu. Or; a bend, sable, double cotized.

Geoffrey le Seneschal. The same; a label, gules.

Robert de Harguenonville. The same, with 3 martlets on the bend.

Peter de Bailleul; of the family before-mentioned. Ermine; a fer de molin, gules.

John de Pons. Or; 3 bars gemelles, gules. This name was converted in England into Poyns; and the family bore, temp. Ed. II., or; 3 bars, gules.

John de Buray. Or; 6 annulets, gules; a baton, gobonny, argent and azure.

Adam de St. Laurence; called also de St. Lorenzo,—and in England, Lawrence. Sable; 3 hands, or.

William de Fescamp. Argent; an inescocheon, voided, gules.

Pecquet de Forges. Azure; a chief, argent; 6 castles, or, in base.

William de Collville. Argent; 3 mullets, gules. There were several families of this name: one settled in Lincolnshire, and another in Scotland.

Renold de Corneville. Or; a lion rampant; a baton azure.

Floridas de Tourneville. The same, with a mullet, argent, on the baton.

William de Preaux; of the family before-mentioned. Gules; an eagle, or; a baton; barry, argent and azure.

John de Linbeuf. Azure; 3 hammers, or.

John du Vivier. Azure; an eagle, or.

Peter Fontaines. Sable; a bend, argent.

Peter Douflet. Sable; a bend, or; a mullet, or.

John le Bouteller. Ermine; a fleur-de-lis, gules. There were several families of this name in England.

William Calletot, called also Calltoft; settled in Lincolnshire. Or; a lion rampant, gules, collared argent.

John de Petencourt. Argent; a lion, rampant, sable.

John de Preville. Gules; 3 piles.

William de Brianson. Gyronny, argent and azure, of 6. There was a family of note of this name in England. Sire John Briansoun is among the Bannerets in the Roll of Ed. II.

Collart de Sane. The same, with an inescocheon, gules.

Collart de Hautot, or de Hotot, held lands in Bedfordshire. Azure; a lion, rampant, or; semé of mullets, or.

Peter de la Heuge. Or; 3 piles, sable; a martlet, argent, on the first.

William de St. Clou. Gules; 2 cinquefoiles, or; a lioncel, passant, in first quarter, or.

Richard de Culy. Azure, on a chief, or; 3 martlets, gules.

John des Landes. Azure; 3 chevrons, or.

William Clarel. Azure; a bend, cotized, or; a chief, gules.

William d' Anderville. Argent; a lion rampant, gules.

John de Pressay. Ermine; a lion rampant, gules.

John de Faconville. Gules; a bend, ermine.

William Mandeville; of the same family as before-mentioned. Argent; a bend, gules.

Henry des Isles. Argent; a lion, rampant salient, within a bordure, engrailed gules.

William de la Bruyere. Sable; a bend, or. "He assumed this name," says Camden, "from being born among the heath." The heiresses of this family married into those of Percy, La Ferte, and Wake.

Nicolas Mardar. Gules; a fleur-de-lis, argent.

John de Beauvilley. Barry of 6, or and azure.

Collart de Basly. Azure; a chief, or; a baton, gules.

John Chauvel. Sable; 3 mullets, or.

Roger Landige. Barry of 6, indented, argent and sable.

John d' Annebaut. Gules; a cross, verrey.

Robert Marsent. Gules; 2 fesses, or; 3 rondels, verrey, in chief.

William Bailleul; of the family before-mentioned. Party per pale, ermine and gules.

Sauvage de Pommereul. Gules; a chevron between 3 mullets, or.

William de Bosguillaume. Quarterly, gules and sable; a cross crosslet, or.

John de Neville, or Neuville. Gules; a chief, ermine; 3 bezants in base. This family became celebrated in England, and was divided into several branches.

Richard Rozauté. Ermine; 3 torteauxes; on a canton gules; a lion rampant, ermine.

Raul Harcourt. Gules; 2 fesses, ermine; a label, or.

John Harcourt de Carentan. The same.

John Cornée. Argent; a cross, azure.

Robert Servey. Argent; a bend, azure; biletté, azure.

Raoul de Bigos. Argent; 3 bars, gules; and 3 martlets, gules.

Renald Chamberlain. Argent; 3 boars' heads, erased sable. There were several of this name in England.

Robert de Montfort. Gules, a saltire, or. There were two distinct families of this name in England: one, the earliest, settled—bearing bendy of 10; the other—a lion rampant.

Mathew de la Roterie. Gules; a bend, or.

Peter de Grengues. Azure; a bend, or.

John de Fresné. Ermine, on a fesse, gules; 3 horse-shoes, or.

John de St. Leger. Ermine; a saltire, engrailed, gules. The family of that name settled in England, bore—azure; a fret, or.

Henry de Ferieres; of the same family as before-mentioned. Gules, round an inescocheon, ermine; an orle of horse-shoes, or.

Renald Corbet. Gules; a fesse, argent, fuzele; a label, azure. The Corbets possessed large domains in Herefordshire, but bore quite different arms.

John de Wallerville. Party per pale, indented, argent and gules.

John de Recuchon. Barry of 6, or and vert; semé fleur-de-lis, gules.

John de Mortimer. The same; a baton, gules. The families in England bore two different coats: one—barry of 6, with a chief and inescocheon; the other—or; semé de fleur-de-lis, sable.

Peter de Capelles. Sable; a bend, or; cotized, or.

Peter le Breton. Argent; a lion, sable, rampant—a mullet, argent, on the shoulder. Two of this name, who are mentioned in the Roll of Ed. II., held lands in Lincolnshire.

Henry Coulombers. Gules; a chief, argent. There was a family of Columbers in Kent.—Vide Doomsday Book.

Le Seigneur du Saucey. Argent; a saltire, gules, between 4 escallops, gules. A town of the name of Sassy, in Normandy, written Sacie in Roman de Rou. A Sacy appears in the Rot claus.

Le Seigneur de Crouville. Argent; a cross, engrailed gules.

William de Fontaines. Gules; 3 plates; a canton, verrey.

Raoul de Giuberville. Or; a gonfanon, vert.

Jean de Mailloc. Gules; 3 mullets, argent.

John de Bienfaite. Vert; an eagle, or. Richard de Bienfaite came over with the Conqueror: his descendants were Earls of Clare, &c.—Vide Roman de Rou, and Note.

John de Couves. Argent; 3 escallops, gules.

William de Gaville. Gules; a chief, ermine.

Robert de Freardel. Gules; 3 escallops, argent.

Jean de Trousseauville. Sable; a fer de molin, or.

William d'Orbec. Or; a lion rampant, gules. One of this name is mentioned as coming over to England with W. Conqueror.—Vide Roman de Rou.

John de la Haye. Gules; 3 lozenges, voided, or. This family became established in England. The heiress of one branch married a Deincourt. Robert de la Haye held Halnac in Sussex, temp. Henry I.—Camden, Roman de Rou.

Gerace de Villiez. Gules; a lion, billeté, argent.

Peter d'Amfreville. Argent; an eagle, sable, armed gules.

John Martel; of the family before-mentioned. Gules; 3 hammers, argent. One of this name is included among the Barons, in the MS. of the English Nobility, British Museum.

John d'Angerville. Argent; 3 hammers, gules. The d'Angerville mentioned in the Roll Ed. II., bore—sable; 3 hammers, argent.

Jean d'Ivetot. Azure; a bend, cotized, or.

John Bonnebose. Azure; 3 fermals, or. Le Sire de Bonnebosq is mentioned in the Roman de Rou as assisting in the Conquest.

John de Reney. Gules; a frog, argent. A family of the name of Reynes existed in England.—Vide 1483 Harl. MS.

Gayes de Plassis. Paly of 6, argent and azure; a chief, gules.

John and Geoffrey Plassis.

William de Montagne. Argent; 2 bends, sable; 7 escallops, argent.

Robert de la Rochelle. Gules; 2 bends, argent; 7 escallops, argent.

Robert de Ponteville. Gules; a saltire, or, between 4 eaglets, or. This family was established in Bedfordshire and Somerset, v. n. Roman de Rou.

Robert Maillard. Azure; a saltire, engrailed, argent.

Sauvage d'Antegny. Or; a demi-lion rampant, sable.

John d'Aurecher. Or; 2 cinquefoiles, sable; in the first quarter, a lioncel passant, sable.

William Martel. Or; 3 hammers, gules; a bordure barry, azure and argent. Those of this name who held lands in Berkshire, bore the same device. The name often appears in the Monast. Angl.

John Martel. The same, with an inescocheon of Hautot.

John de Greinville. Azure; a fesse, argent; semé cross crosslets, or. The family of Grenville was seated in Cornwall at the earliest date.—Camden.

Robert Mallet de Montaigu. Gules; 3 fermals, or.

William Mallet. The same, with a bordure; barry, argent and azure.

Robert Mallet de Fontaines. Sable; 3 fermals, or. All of these were of the same family, bearing the buckles, which have now been changed for the escallops by the English branch.

Robert Grosmesnil; the same as Grentemaisnill. Gules; 3 fermals, argent.

Robert Tourbeville. Chequy, or and azure; on a chief gules; 3 fermals, or. Those of this name in Gloucestershire, bore—chequy, with a fesse.

Tauvel Beauvillain, or Pontevillain. The same, with a lioncel passant, or, in the chief. This family held lands in Northamptonshire.

William Malleville. Azure, on a chief, argent, indented; a lioncel passant, gules.

John Peuzeville. Argent; a fesse, between 3 cinquefoiles, sable.

Richard d'Yvetot. Azure; a bend, or.

Bellenguel de Bellengues. Argent; a bend, or.

Brisegant de Freuere. Same, with a label, gules.

John de Pellicot. Paly, or and azure, of 6; a chief, gules.

Henry Lovel. Gules; a griffin, rampant, or. This family, of considerable eminence, possessed large estates in Oxfordshire.

John Hamon. Azure; a chief, or; a chevron, gules. Those of the name of Fitz Hamon flourished in England, and were mainly instrumental in the conquest of Glamorganshire.

John de Bruiel. Argent; a fesse, azure, between 3 roses, gules.

Gilbert des Eparts. Gules; a chevron, or.

William Tourteville. Gules; a bend, double cotized, argent.

William Collard. Gules; a fleur-de-lis, argent.

Robert de Conillarville. Argent; a chevron, gules, between 3 voiles, sable.

William de Fournet. Voided of 6, or and azure.

William Hayes. Argent; 3 martlets, sable.

Robert de Couen. Azure; 2 bends, argent; 7 escallops, argent.

Frallin de Huchon. Azure; 6 martlets, argent.

Peter Ruart. Paly of 6, or and azure.

Le Sire de Greville. Azure, on a chief, argent; a demi-lion, rampant, sable. A family of Norman origin, who possessed considerable fiefs in Warwickshire.

John Darcy. Sable; 3 eagles, or. The descendants of the Norman Darcys became of importance in the reign of Henry III.

Geoffrey Boterel. Argent; a chief, gules; a label, azure. This name appears among the Bannerets temp. Ed. II.; and a family of Boterel held lands in Cornwall and elsewhere.

Du Moulin Hist. Norm. Eustace de la Houssey. Chequy, argent and azure. There were different families of this name, at an early date, in England, one of whom flourished in Nottinghamshire.

Robert de Pirou. Vert; a bend, argent; cotized, argent. One of this family is mentioned as having come over with William the Conqueror.

Robert Duke of Normandy, grandfather of Robert Courte-Heuse, was also a pilgrim in Palestine, as we have before mentioned, page 1. The following lines from Ware, explain more fully the anecdote quoted by Keightley:—

"Li Dus Robert à joie alout,
Et à joie sa gent menout,
Quant une enfermetè li bint,—
* * * * *
Sarasinz pobres fist huer;
A lur colz se faseit porter:
Porter se faseit en litière,
Com l'en porte cors en bière.
Esbus atant' un pélerin,
Né de Pirou en Costentin;
Ki de Jerusalem beneit,
Et al Sepulcre esté abeit
Cil ad encuntré sun Seignur,
Mult li poisa de sa dolnr,
Asez a debant li pluré,
Et al partir ad demandé
Keles nobeles de li direit,
Quant en Normendie bendreit,
Distes, dist-il, à mes amis
E à la gent de mon païs
Ke as déables trestut bis
Me faiz porter en paradis;
Paianz m' unt en lur col lebé,
Ki me portent à dame Dé.
Li pélerin s' en est turné,
E li Dus est abant porté."

Before closing this Crusade, it may be as well to insert the following, from the same author, relative to Robert Court-Heuse, and the capture of the Moslem standard:—

A Antioche prendre fu,
D' armes i a grant pries eu;
Poiz fu a Jerusalem prendre
Ne s'; porent paians deskendre
De l' estendart k'il abati.
En Corberan se cumbati,
E des paians ke il ocist
E de l'enseigne k'il conquist,
K'il poiz à l'iglise dona
Ke sa mere à Caëm funda,
Out il grant pris e grant enor
E mult en parlerent plusor.

* Odo Bishop of Bayeux is said by Orderic to have died at Palermo, on his journey to Palestine.

† One or two Crusaders, such as Montmorency and De Burgh, have been inserted, although not English, on account of the very direct and clear descent from them of those of the name now in England and Ireland.

The Second Crusade under Louis VII of France

THE SECOND CRUSADE.

In the year 1146 the Council of Rheims was held. At this Council preachers were appointed to stir up the zeal of Christendom in behalf of the Holy Land, which the Saracens were overrunning without encountering any check or resistance. At the preaching of St. Bernard, the Emperor Conrad assumed the cross, and, accompanied by a great multitude under the same vows (amounting, it is computed, to seventy thousand horsemen, besides foot-soldiers, women, and children), he began his march in the month of May. He was speedily followed by a host of equal magnitude, under the command of King Lewis of France. In order to obtain provisions more easily, the two monarchs took different routes, the Emperor journeying towards Constantinople by the Danube and the country of Thrace. During their march, famine, and the treachery of the people through whose lands he passed, reduced his forces to a tenth part of their original number; and it was with difficulty he arrived at Acon, where he was joyfully received by King Lewis. In the following year the French monarch advanced to the Meander with seventy thousand men-at-arms and a great number of ships, defeating the enemy, who had there endeavoured to prevent his passage. The Infidels, however, again collected their forces in an elevated mountain pass in Laodicea, and in their turn totally overthrew the Christians. Nevertheless, King Lewis and his Queen Eleanor undauntedly held on their pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The two crusading monarchs next agreed to besiege Damascus; but here they were betrayed by the Eastern Christians, whom jealousy induced to prefer even Infidels to their brethren of the West. This usage so greatly disgusted both the King and the Emperor, that they returned home after a most disastrous campaign. Geoffrey of Clairvaulx observes of this Crusade, "that though it did not at all relieve the Holy Land, it could not be called unfortunate, as it served to people heaven with martyrs."

William de Warren

Earl of Warren, and Surrey, is mentioned in the Chronicles of St. Denis as one of those who went to Palestine. From that fruitless enterprize he never returned; and his fate was unknown. His only daughter became his heiress, and from her descended the Lady Margaret Mowbray, who numbered among her descendants the illustrious house of Howard.

Gilbert de Laci was a partizan of the Empress Maud, in her struggles for the throne of England. After divers encounters and victories in the Holy Land, he became a Templar, and gave lands to that order. The direct male line was extinct in 1348; but by the female side the blood is continued in the families of Cantilupe, and the present Earls of Delawarr.

Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, a staunch supporter of King Henry the Second against Thomas a Becket, passed some time in Palestine. The Boterels and Barringtons are descended from Barons bearing the name of Foliot.

Richard de Lucy was at the Holy Wars under Louis the Seventh. The family bearing his name have been, since the Conquest, settled at Charlecote, in Warwickshire, where they still remain. The houses of Multon, Harrington, and Melton, claim their descent from Richard de Lucy, by the female side.

Adelard de Port mortgaged all his lands to prepare for his journey to Jerusalem, temp. Stephen.—Vide Fragmentum ap: Gesta Dei. In Wace's Roman de Rou, there is said to be a Norman of the name of De Port. The Adelard above-mentioned was of a Saxon family; and either he, or a near relation, on succeeding to the estates of the St. Johns, assumed their name.

Wil. Tpr. William de Mandeville went to Jerusalem with Philip, Earl of Flanders, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Henry the Second. Preparatory to his journey he went to Canterbury, on the Thursday before Easter, for the purpose of taking leave of St. Thomas, hoping to perform some great actions, whilst fighting against the Pagans. No sooner had he arrived in Palestine, than he besieged Harang, a castle belonging to the Infidels. Aided by Philip Count of Flanders, who had been joined by the Templars and Hospitallers, he afterwards laid siege to the castle of Paragh, whereupon Saladin advanced to its relief with a vast host of Infidels. There were but 20,000 Christians, who, however, (says John Brompton,) aided by the wood of the Holy Cross, and a vision of armed bands descending from heaven to their assistance, overcame their enemies, amounting to 50,000. William de Mandeville fought valiantly in this battle. By the advice of the Templars, he allowed the Infidels who were in the castle of Paragh to depart, on their giving up the place and paying a ransom for their lives in gold. After they were gone, however, it was discovered that what they had given as gold was nothing but copper or brass. After two years' service in the Holy Land, William de Mandeville returned to England. He was more fortunate than most of his companions; for, instead of returning ruined in health and purse, with lands mortgaged, and having barely sufficient to gain him admittance into some monastery for the rest of his days, he came into the enjoyment of honors and dignities. He died without issue, and his Aunt became his heiress. She was married to William de Say, from whom the present Lord Say and Sell deduces his lineage, through the family of Fienes. There is a monument to Geoffry de Mandeville in the Temple Church.


Maunsell
Walter Maisnell
Neuil
Crown
Bek
Waleran E. of Leicester
Walter Tyrell
Ernold Picot
Ralph Botelor
Robert Fitz-Walter
Sir Clere
Godfrey Martel
Rainald de Mares

Orderic. William de St. Clerc joined the second Crusade. He was of a noble family of Norman origin; one branch of which remained in England, and another settled in Scotland. From the latter branch are descended the families bearing the name of St. Clerc, or Sinclair. There are two effigies of members of this
Gough. family in Danbury Church, Essex.

W. Tyr. Robert de Maunsell qui Galensibus in eâdem expeditione prœrat, accompanied Gilbert de Laci to Palestine; both of them travelling as pilgrims. When Noradin the Soldan invaded the country near Tripolis, he was defeated by the Western pilgrims under the command of the above-mentioned Crusaders. The
Purchase Pilgrims. family of de Maunsell is contemporary with the Conquest; and from it Sir John Mansel, Co. Caermarthen, is a lineal descendant.

Alan de Nevil, on his journey to Jerusalem, was excommunicated by Thomas a' Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, because he stoutly defended the old customs of England against the Papal usurpations. He was soon after absolved by Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, on his promising to go to the Pope and submit to his authority. This Alan was the Chief Justice of the Forests of England. In a direct line from him, through the Nevilles of Roby, by heiresses, the families of Pudsey and Ingleby are descended.

Maurice de Croun was held in such high esteem by King Henry the Second, that upon the memorable accord and treaty made between that monarch and Louis of France,—whereby they entered into a league to assist each other against any persons whatsoever, and to assume the cross,—he was chosen by King Henry, with two more Barons and three Bishops, (the same number being sent by King Louis,) to adjust the differences between the two kings, touching Castle Radulf and other matters; all of which were wholly referred to their arbitration, for the better establishing of this amicable league. This Maurice went to the Holy Land; and was a great benefactor of the Knights Templars. He left issue two sons—Guy and Peter. There is a family of the name of Croon still extant.

Hugh de Bec of Cresby, son of Walter de Bec and Agnes daughter and heiress of Pinco, went to the Holy Land. On his return thence, he died
Gough. without issue. An effigy (cross-legged) of a member of the De Bek family lies in Eastwick Church, Herts. This inheritance passed to the Willoughbies, from whom it came to the family of Bertie and Lords Willoughby d' Cresby.

Waleran Earl of Leicester, son of Robert Earl of Mellent, was at Jerusalem on a pilgrimage, in the reign of King Stephen. The king took a great dislike to him; and depriving him of his city of Winchester, reduced it to ashes. Notwithstanding this, we find that Waleran was betrothed to a

daughter of King Stephen, when she was but two years old. The families of Rochfort and Montfort are the descendants of Waleran.

Guil. Tyr. Godfrey Martel aided the Crusaders in defeating Naradin, near Tripolis. His wife Ermengarda accompanied him into Palestine. He is mentioned in the M.S. Book of the Nobility (Brit. Mus.) as a Baron; temp. Stephen.

Orderic. Walter de Maisnil, or Menil, was in Palestine A.D. 1147; and was imprisoned at Tyre, by the King of Jerusalem, for having been privy to the assassination of the Legate of the Apysini.

O. Anselme. Walter Tyrrel, son of the celebrated knight of that name who caused the death of William Rufus, died whilst making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The Baronets of the name of Tyrrel who are settled in Essex, are descended from the same stock; as also some collateral branches.

Placitz Abbreb. Robert Fitz Walter of Eswell, Herefordshire, was at the Crusades, temp. Henry the Second, according to the Placitorum Abbreviatio. The families bearing the names of Ratcliffe and Mildmay are descendants, through heiresses, from the Lords Fitz Walter.

Rot luriae Regis. Crnold Picot went to the Holy Land in the second Crusade, as appears from the Rotuli luriæ Regis. He was most probably the Seneschal of that William de Warren previously mentioned.

Ralph Boteler—so called from his holding the office of Butler to Robert Earl of Mellent—is mentioned in the Chronicles of St. Denis: "Si se croisieunt tuit eil qui ci sont nomè G. de Courtenai, Guillaume le Cuens de Guarenne, le Boutillers," &c. There were two families of this name in England, one of whom were Barons of Wem.

Peter de Oburville, we find, was at Jerusalem in the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry the First; since his nephew is recorded to have sued out of the livery of his lands, till he returned from the Holy Land.—vide Pipe, Roll 31, H. 1.

Eudo Arsich is said by Gough to have lived in the reign of Henry the First. An effigy (cross-legged) of him still exists in South Acre Church.

Rainauld de Mare, or De la Mare, is mentioned in William of Tyre as having fought in Palestine. At that time there were in England two families of consideration bearing the name of De la Mare: one settled in Herefordshire and the other in Oxfordshire.

Roger de Mowbray, son of Nigel de Albini, went to the Holy Land with King Louis. His disposition was so enthusiastic, and he was so strongly imbued with the spirit of devotion, that he twice assumed the sign of the cross. On his second journey, he remained at Jerusalem when divers other persons departed thence on account of the truce between Guy de Lusignan and the Soldan of Babylon. After a lapse of time, Saladin, taking advantage of the quarrel between this same Guy and the Earl of Tripolis, concerning the crown of Jerusalem, entered Palestine and utterly vanquished the Christians. In this unhappy overthrow, Roger de Mowbray and the King of Jerusalem were made prisoners. Roger was redeemed by the Templars, and, according to one account, left Palestine shortly after. One of the old legends of the time, relating to this noble, runs thus: "That being at last wearied with these warres, he returned to Englande, and in his journey home, finding a fierce dragon fighting with a lion, in a certain valley named Sarranell, he mortally wounded the dragon; whereby he so gained the love of the king of beasts, that he followed him to Englande to his castle at Hode." Roger de Mowbray was succeeded by his son Nigel, who went to Palestine with Richard the First. Margaret Mowbray conveyed the honors of this family to the illustrious house of Howard.


he hird rusade under
ichard st ing of ngland

THE THIRD CRUSADE.

Richard Cœur de Lion may with truth be called the very soul of chivalry. This was evinced most conspicuously by his gallant exploits in Palestine; and a very succinct account of the leading events in which he was the principal actor, may perhaps be interesting. The departure of King Louis of France and the Emperor Conrad, after the second Crusade, and the subsequent victories of the Saracens, rendered the already diminished possessions of the Christians in the Holy Land each day more insecure. Our lion-hearted King did not require much solicitation to induce him to assume the cross; and that he might set forth worthily, and like a chivalrous monarch, he had recourse to various devices for raising money for the campaign: he pledged his towns, castles and jewels, and extracted large sums from his subjects, by feigning to have lost his signet ring. He set sail in 1190, with about 30,000 horse and foot; and after passing by Sicily and Cyprus,—both of which places felt the effect of his victorious arms,—he arrived in Palestine in the spring of 1191, in time to press vigorously the siege of Acre. His valour aided much to expedite the surrender of this town; and on the 12th of July, the red-cross banner again waved over its walls. This victory was stained by a bloody tragedy, in which Richard was the principal actor: on some misunderstanding arising with Saladin, concerning the ransom of some prisoners, he ordered 2,000 of them to be massacred in the sight of the two armies. Here it was that, with fiery anger, he tore down the banner of the Duke of Austria and threw it into the ditch of the town. Shortly after the surrender of Acre, the crafty Philip Augustus quitted the shores of Palestine and hurried back to France, while his more chivalrous rival was

fighting daily battles on the road to Jerusalem. In the month of August, the Christian army marched forth on the road to Cæsarea, while Saladin exerted all his best energies to oppose their progress. The army was five days in travelling to Cæsarea, a distance of only thirty-six miles; and the journey was not performed in that time without dreadful fatigue: the army being obliged to win every inch of ground by hard fighting. September saw the valiant monarch leading on his host through the dangerous defiles towards Jaffa: each precipice and crag was lined with the archers of the Mussulmans—and thus hundreds of the Christians fell from the shafts of their unassailable foe. The heat was intolerable, and the thirst of the troops dreadful; the loss of men sustained by the Christians was considerable; and upwards of 400 of their horses were slain. This was most severely felt by the heavily-armed knights; but the enthusiasm for their cause, and the example of their leader, bore them up; and on they marched, amid constant charges of cavalry and showers of arrows, till on Saturday they found themselves in the presence of the whole Moslem army. On moved the Christian force; Richard bade the troops act on the defensive; but the constant attacks of the Saracen cavalry so irritated the Templars and Hospitallers, that they charged the Moslems and the fight became general. The prowess of Richard alone saved the day; and amid banners torn and bloody,—emblems of the day,—the Christians advanced towards Arsoof, and on the Monday following reached Jaffa. Here they found the fortifications utterly destroyed: Saladin had dismantled the towns and devastated the country by fire, in order to harrass the Christians: Cæsarea, Ramla, Jaffa and Ascalon, as well as all the villages, had fallen before his inexorable will. This constant conflict and fatigue had damped the ardour of the Crusaders, and a number of them returned by sea to Acre; but Richard, who was determined to persevere in his project, gathered what force he could, and waited at Jaffa till it was deemed prudent to advance. The Templars, having encountered a vastly superior force of Moslem cavalry, were nearly overwhelmed, when Cœur de Lion arrived to their rescue, and with his tremendous battle-axe did no little service in saving them from being cut to pieces. In the wonth of November, Richard led his army towards Jerusalem; but the formidable defiles leading to the Holy City—the want of supplies, and the presence of Saladins whole army, forced the dejected Crusaders to retrace their steps to Jassa and Ascalon; where, after enduring famine and all the horrors of war, they passed the winter. This period was consumed in rebuilding the fortifications and making forays. Dissensions broke out in the Christian camp; and Richard, with the Templars, still lingered in the ruined remains of Ascalon—their exploits confined to intercepting caravans, or rescuing Christians as they were led to slavery. It was not till June that the Christian forces were once more in motion: they marched to Bertniebah; and there all hope of reaching Jerusalem was abandoned. Richard returned to Acre to embark for England; and when actually preparing to set sail, hearing of the strait of the

garrison at Jaffa, he hurried to their aid; and arriving by sea, rescued them from their peril. Both Richard and Saladin were in a declining state of health; and after a few weeks of uninterrupted hostility, peace was established. It was agreed that the Christians should have the right of visiting the Holy Sepulchre; and that Tyre, Acre and Jaffa, as well as all the sea coast between these towns, should belong to the Latins. King Richard left Palestine on the 25th of October, 1192.

Joscline, Lord of Harald's Castle, left England with Richard Cœur de Lion, and, according to Brompton, died before Acre. His surname was Ewias, the castle being then in the possession of Lords bearing that name. From them it passed to the Lords Tregoze and the Grandisons.

Gerard **Talbot** accompanied the army of the Crusaders, and, being a person of consideration, was one of the witnesses to the Charter of Peace concluded between Tancred of Sicily and the King of England, at Messina. The lineal descendant of this branch is Lord Shrewsbury, and the collateral branches are families bearing the name of Talbot.

Richard **de Camvil,** Sheriff of Berkshire, and founder of the Abbey of Combe in Warwickshire, was one of the Admirals of the English fleet. He arrived at Lisbon with six ships, and after touching at Marseilles, landed at Cyprus, and was joined in the government of that place with Robert Turnham. He was drowned on the coast of Palestine. William and Robert de Camvil were also in the same Crusade. The descendants from this family are the Burdetts, Vernons, and Griesleys.

Andrew **Astley** was constrained to pass away his Lordship of Little Copston, in Warwickshire, to the monks of Combe and their successors for ever, receiving from them three hundred and twenty marks sterling, which money was to fit him for his journey to the Holy Land. The Baronet bearing the name of Astley is the direct descendant from this family.

Nigel **de Mowbray** set out for Palestine in the third year of the reign of Richard the First, but died during his journey.

Robert **de Turnham,** whilst on his voyage to Palestine, was made Governor of Cyprus. The Emperor of this island, having been taken prisoner, begged King Richard not to put him in irons. To this request Cœur de Lion gave his assent, but evaded his promise by immediately putting him in bonds of silver. Soon after regaining his freedom,

this same Emperor endeavoured to recover his kingdom; for which rebellion he was hanged on a gibbet by the governor. According to one account, Robert Turnham was entrusted with the charge of King Richard's harness till he reached England; and on the King's deliverance from captivity, was, on consideration of his services, exempted from contributing to the scutage for his ransom. Another account of his exploits is given by a quaint old writer, who quotes Robert of Gloucester's rhymes:

"Robert of Turnham with his fauchion
Gan to crake many a crowne.

"But he was so busie in cracking the Saracens' crownes, that he tooke the lesse heed of his owne, and there was sloyne whose greate losse Kyng Rychard doth thus lament:

"Alas he seyd yat I was bore,
My gud Barons bith nigh forlore,
Aslaw is Robart of Lecestre,
That was my curteys Mastre,
Eury her on him was worth a knight,
And Robert of Turnham was that wight."

There were also two others of this family, viz., Stephen and Hubart, who fought before Acre; from them are descended the family bearing the name of Morley.

William le Forte, de Forg, or de Fortibus, the name being variously written, was one of the Admirals of King Richard's fleet, and had thirty large ships in his division. Mathew of Paris has recorded one of the legends of that superstitious age to the following effect: "During the voyage a fierce tempest arose; and so imminent was their peril, that all gave themselves up for lost; but at that moment the figure of Thomas a Becket, in glory, appeared three times to several of those on board the London (the name of the ship), and said: 'Be not afraid! abstain from sin, and ye shall be saved.'" This prediction was fulfilled, and the ship and crew arrived safely at Lisbon. Amongst those who were then on board the vessel, were William, son of Osbert or Fitz-Osbert, and Galfridus Goldsmith, a citizen of London, who were on their voyage to the Holy Land.

M. Paris.

Hist. Eccl. Canterbury.

Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, was born of poor parents, at Exeter, where, in his early days, he kept a school. He afterwards joined the order of Cistercian monks; and having enjoyed various church dignities, was, in due course of time, elected to the see of Canterbury. His disputes with the refractory monks there rose to such a height that the King himself was obliged to interfere. Baldwin was a strenuous supporter of the Crusades, and dying at the siege of Acre, left all his effects to be divided amongst his soldiers.

Vinisauf.

Benedictus Abbas.

Baldwin **de Carun,** or, as Vinisauf writes, "de Carreo miles peroptimus et ut leo confidens," belonged to that family which descended from Walter Fitz Other. In old writings we find families bearing the name of Carun (which was derived from the barony of Carew), styled Carun, Carru, Carrio, and latterly Carew. The above-mentioned Baldwin was in Palestine in 1189, and was instrumental in repulsing the Saracens in their desperate sortie from Acre. Descendants are Lord Carew of Castleboro, Sir Walter Carew of Haccombe, Bart., and the Carews of Carew Castle, seated at Crowcombe; with their collateral branches.

Roger **le Haule** was also present at the siege of Acre, but he died before the surrender of the place. This family is not particularly mentioned, except in an old Roll, temp. Edward the First; where Sir John Haule is described as holding lands in Lancashire and Westmoreland. The descendants of this family at present extant, are the Lords Dunnamore and the Baronets bearing the name of Hawley.

R. Burchet, delt.

John de St. John accompanied King Richard to Palestine; he is mentioned in Robert of Gloucester's rhymes, and Kennet has the following anecdote relating to him: "King Richard, wearied with the siege of Acon, was, on a sudden, inspired with fresh courage, and thought of the following device, namely—to tie about the left leg of a certain number of knights, a leather thong or garter; that by a sense of glory and assurance of reward, they might be excited to the greater courage." Among the knights selected for this distinction were this St. John and Camvil. Some consider this device to be the origin of the Order of the Garter. The descendants from John de St. John are the Paulets, who branched off from this family temp. H. VIII., and the St. John's, Lords of Bolingbroke; also, from the first Lords bearing the name of St. John, the Clifford's, and Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay.

Hubert Fitz Walter, Bishop of Salisbury, was chosen as an executor by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was sent by King Richard with those who wished to visit the Holy Sepulchre; and on an introduction to Saladin, obtained from him permission to celebrate the holy offices there with two Bishops and a certain number of Deacons. Hubert, among others, was commissioned to treat for the exchange of captives at Tyre. After accompanying King Richard in all his dangers, he returned to England, and died at Canterbury; of which city he possessed the Archbishopric. He was brother to Theobald, who founded the house of Butler, in Ireland, and from whom descends the Marquis of Ormonde and the other branches of that family.

Brompton.

Robert de Sable, Sablol, or de Sabulis was a joint Admiral of King Richard's fleet. On his arrival in Palestine, he was chosen Grand Master of the Temple; and in that capacity was present in nearly all the engagements that took place. The most memorable conflict was that terrible one in the field of Arsoof; in which the Infidels directed their fiercest attacks wherever the white mantle of the Templars was to be seen. The plain was covered with the wild Bedouins, the fierce Africans, and the whole Moslem force under the mighty Saladin. The battle was hot and well contested; and the Infidels did not retreat till upwards of 32 superior officers and 7,000 common soldiers had been slain: the loss sustained by the Christians did not amount to a tenth part of that number. On King Richard's departure from Palestine, Robert de Sable, being his friend, placed a galley at his disposal, and enveloped him in the habit of a Knight Templar. The name of Sable has been converted into Sandeys and Sandes. One of this illustrious race lies buried on Mount Sinai.

illiam and Philip Marmion were among the Barons who served in the third Crusade; they were feudal Lords of the barony of Tamworth, and of the manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire: the latter was held by Grand Sergeantry to perform the office of Champion at the King's coronation. An effigy (cross-legged) of one of the above crusaders lies in the church at Scrivelsby. The male descendants of the Marmions are Sir Henry Dymoke, the Rev. John Dymoke, and his son Henry. The present Baronet is the seventeenth of the family who has inherited the manor of Scrivelsby with the office of Champion. Philip Marmion has a different bearing assigned to him in the transcript of the Roll of the Crusaders, by Ralph Brooke, 1563, No. 1,120 Ashmole Library, Oxford; where the arms are tricked argent; a sword, in pale sable.

Roger **de St. Leger** appears in the roll of the letters patent as having been in Palestine during the third Crusade: he afterwards became a Knight Templar. His family were, for a long time, seated in Kent; from them the present Viscount Doneraile and the families bearing the name of St. Leger derive their descent.

Ranulf **and John de Vaux,** feudal Lords of Gillesland in Cumberland, were among the champions of the cross.

Walter Scott has immortalized the name of De Vaux in his romance of "The Talisman." Jane Vaux married Thomas Brougham, ancestor of the present Lord Brougham; and through female branches of the line of De Vaux, the families of Simeon, Stour and Pulteney trace their origin.

Brachius **de Mortimer** was one of King Richard's companions when, with a few knights, he put to flight a host of Saracens, near Joppa. There was also another of this name, called Bartholomew,

in the same Crusade. The descendants of the De Mortimers bear their name to this day; and from the same stock, through heiresses, the Talbots, Conings-burghs and Audleys are descended. In the Ashmole MS. mention is also made of Robert Mortimer.

Dugdale. Henry and Geoffrey Scales were brothers, and Barons of the realm. Henry, the elder, died in Palestine; when his honors passed to Geoffrey, who had accompanied him to Jerusalem. They were grandsons of Hugh de Scalariis, whose seal was curious: representing the figure of an armed man, standing on his left foot and placing his right on the step of a ladder, on which his hands are resting as if in the act of climbing.

R. Burchett delt

Hugh de Hatton, who was in Palestine with Richard the First, has the following legend concerning him handed down by the old Chroniclers: "Hugh de Hatton, being taken by the Infidels, continued a prisoner for seven years; at the end of which period St. Leonard appeared to him in his sleep and bid him go free. But the knight, on awaking, deemed it all a dream, till the same spirit appeared to him a second time; whereon, with much spiritual gladness, he made a vow to God and St. Leonard that he would be the founder of a house of nuns of the Benedictine order; which he had no sooner promised than miraculously he was set free and carried to his own woods of Wroxhall. But not knowing where he was, he asked in what country he might be, of a shepherd; who, at first, was much affrighted to see a man so overgrown with hair, but at length consented to conduct him to his own house." The family bearing the name of Clinton are the descendants of the above crusader.

Osborne Gifford belonged to the family of the Giffords Earls of Buckingham. This crusader was excommunicated for stealing two nuns out of the nunnery at Wilton. He only received his absolution for this act on the following hard conditions: viz.—that he should never again enter a nunnery or be in the company of a nun; that for three Sundays he should be whipped in the church and as often in the market-place; that he should fast a certain number of months, and wear no shirt for three years; and lastly, that he should take no title or habit of a knight on him, but wear apparel of russet colour till he had been three years in the Holy Land. Weever mentions the existence of a monument belonging to this Osborne; who lived temp. R. I. His posterity exist under this name.

Weever's Funl. Monts.

Robert and Elys Gifford were also at the third Crusade. The arms of Robert are given as emblazoned by Ralph Brooke.—No. 1120 MS. Ashmole Library. The coat assigned to Osborne Gifford in the same Roll, is—argent; two bars, gemelles, gu., on a chief, gu.; a lion passant, or.

Roger de Pole, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, was killed at the siege of Acre. William de Pole, Lord of South Pole and Slapton, was with the above Roger in Palestine; they were the descendants of William de Pola, who came over with the Conqueror. Their present representatives are the families of Pole of Shute, and the Pole Carews of Antony.

Dugdale.

Kennett, Hist. Devon.

Norman Darcy, or D'Areci, joined the expedition against the Saracens, under King Richard the First. The descendants of this baronial house are the families of Darcy, and through heiresses those of Strangways, Conyers, and Constable of Barton Constable.

Kennett.

Clement Albini was killed in attempting to carry part of the walls of Acre by assault. He was a member of that powerful family from whom the Mowbrays of Cockraing descend.

William Albini di Pincerno belonged to the same family as the above-named Clement. He was Earl of Arundel; which title has since passed to the Duke of Norfolk.

Brompton. Gerard de Furnival was an active participator in most of the events of the third Crusade. Several of this name were summoned to Parliament as Barons; and the title still remains in abeyance between the Lords Stourton and Petre.

Thomas Furnival, brother of the above-mentioned Gerard, had the following quaint old rhymes written about his death in Palestine:—

When Sir Thomas was slayn, for Christes sake,
His broder came home, Gerard agayne;
And that made his mother grievously gan take,
That his bones among heathen sholde be lane;
And made him retorne without more des deyne,
Agayne to the Holy Land, and his bones brought home.

Gough. There is an effigy (cross-legged) of this Thomas at Worksop.

Camden. Adam de Lonn was in the Holy Land. He was possessor of Hampton, where many succeeding generations of this family resided. Temp. H. VIII. we find the name converted into Lane. Newton Lane, of Bromley Hall, co. Stafford, is the representative of the family.

Dugdale. Richard de Grey, Baron of Codnor, with his brothers John and William, went to Palestine to join the Christian army with Cœur de Lion. Sir John Bouche, Thomas Newport and Sir Rowland Lenthall married the three co-heiresses of this family.

Ralph Daubeney, a feudal Baron who founded some religious houses, died at Acre 1190. His arms are given in 1120, MS. Ashmole.

Dugdale. Phillip Daubeney, son of the above Ralph, also went to the Holy Land; for which purpose he mortgaged his lands of Periton for seven years. One of
MS. 1120, Ashmole. this family was created Earl of Bridgewater. The descendants of Phillip Daubeney are those of that name, and also the family of Botreaux. His arms are given in 1120, Ashmole. MS., the same as those in our plate, with three mullets, in chief, or.

Hist. Nott. William Daubeney deserves mention as a distinguished companion of King Richard in Palestine: not only participating in his chivalrous exploits, but partaking in his imprisonment. He had three martlets, in chief, or, as an addition to his arms.

William le Palmer is mentioned in the pedigree of the Palmers of Compton Scorfen as—"vir militaris et a literis non alienus interfuit expeditione Regis Ricardi in Saracenos." He assumed the name of Palmer on account of his journeying to the Holy Land. There are families bearing this name now extant in Gloucestershire and other counties. Sir Roger Palmer of Castle Lackin and Palmeston, co. Mayo, has the same armorial bearings as the above-named William. Scrips were assumed at the time of the Crusades as a badge of having performed the pilgrimage.

Dugdale, Hist. Warw.

Sir Richard Percival of Stawel and Weston in Girdano attended King Richard in the third Crusade. Tradition reports, that having lost his leg in an engagement, he still continued the combat till he also lost an arm; and even then remained undauntedly on horseback till he fell from loss of blood. This is doubtless the origin of the family crest—a knight on horseback with one leg, couped. The noble houses of Egmont and Arden are lineally descended from this crusader; also families bearing the name of Percival.

History of Somerset.

Ralph Basset returned in safety from Palestine, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord of Drayton. His descendants, through heiresses, are the families of the name of Shirley and the present Earl Ferrers.

Dugdale.

Alexander Lutterel was enrolled in the ranks of the Christian army in Palestine. Some members of this family were summoned to Parliament as Barons. The Lutterels of Dunster Castle are descended from the same stock as this crusader.

Andrew d'Espess is mentioned in the Guta Dei per Francos as among those who joined the forces of the crusaders. The name of that most ancient family of Speke, of Jordans, near Ilminster, was originally written Espess, l'Espek, Spec, and Espech.

Guta Dei per Francos.

Hugh Bagot, who was settled at Newton in Warwickshire, was at the third Crusade. His descendants are those families which bear his name, and, through heiresses, the family of Edington.

History of Warwickshire.

William de Curcy was one of those who guaranteed the performance of the treaty between King Richard and Tancred of Sicily. He accompanied the Crusaders to Palestine, and signalized himself near Joppa. His descendants are the Lord Kingsale and other branches of the De Courcy family.

Hobedon.

Peter de Pratellis—one of the best knights who served with Richard in his wars—was a participator in one most chivalrous exploit with our lion-hearted King, which shall be here related as concisely as possible: "The town of

Joppa or Jassa, being scantily garrisoned, was assailed by an overwhelming force of Infidels, who threatened to slaughter all the Christians within the walls. The gallant knights of the cross who garrisoned the citadel resisted their attacks, and sent messengers to the King, at Acre, with the account of their piteous state. Richard had collected galleys, and was ready to set sail for England; but directly he heard of the straits of his fellow Christians, he changed his intention, and despatching a large force of Templars to their aid by land, he hastened by sea to Jaffa. Unfortunately the wind proved contrary, and Richard was delayed: the land forces also met with many obstacles on their march. Meanwhile the garrison had been forced to capitulate for the surrender of the place in three days—unless succour arrived within that period;—after which, the whole population was to be at the mercy of the Moslems—a cruel alternative of death or slavery. Baffling winds still continued; each moment brought the doomed inhabitants of Joppa nearer to their surrender; a few hours only were left, when Richard's galley appeared in sight. The King anchored off the town, and saw the whole coast lined with countless Saracens: his knights, deeming the town lost, counselled him to set sail again; but before they had determined what to do, a priest, at the risk of his life, swam to the vessel from the besieged, and informed the King of the desperate condition of the garrison: no tidings of the land forces having been received. The knights, seeing the host of Saladin stationed along the shore, advised Richard to return; whereon he exclaimed: 'Perdition seize that man who has now one thought of retreat,' and at once threw himself into the waves and leaped on the shore, followed by the Peter de Pratellis lately mentioned, and Galfrid de Boys, accompanied only by 17 knights and 300 archers. He cut his way through the Saracens, and encamped beneath the walls of Joppa; no one daring to cross the furious career of our chivalrous monarch. The arrival of the Templars, shortly afterwards, caused the complete rout of the enemy."

Brompton.

Venisauf.

Galfrid de Boys, or de Bosco, was engaged in the action just named. According to Dugdale, his descendants are to be traced in the families bearing the name of Wood—showing the curious mode of Anglicising the Norman name—and those retaining the appelation of Boys are also descended from the same race. Gough mentions an effigy (cross-legged) of a Sir Robert de Boys, who also joined the third Crusade. The arms in the engraving (which are those found in Calig. a. 18, Cott. MS. v. the Roll of Sir H. Nicolas) are given in preference to those generally assigned to the family of De Boys: ar.; two bars, gu.; a canton, gu.—Vide MS. 1120, Ashmole.

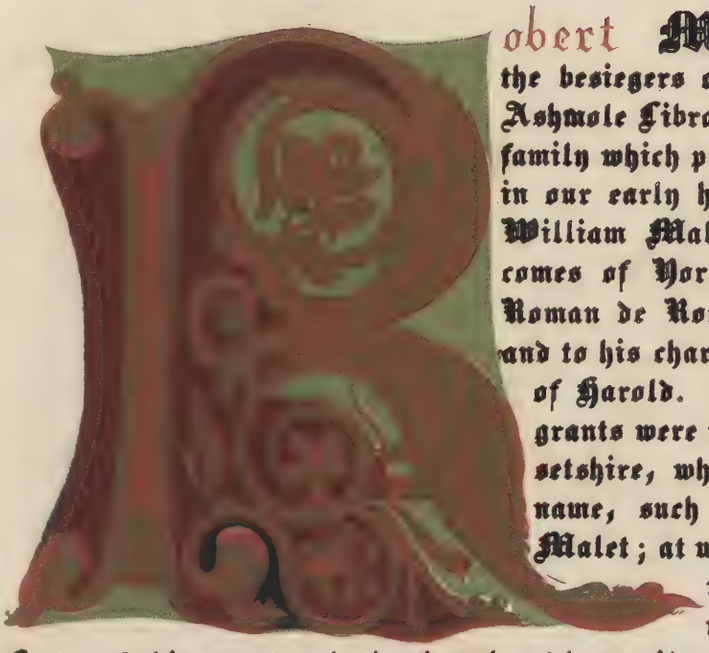
William Burdet, Kt. served in Palestine 1192; he then assumed, in addition to his armorial bearing, a crescent and a star, as a badge of his services as a Crusader. On his return from the Holy Land, William Burdet committed an

act which was the source of deep remorse. His steward, during his absence, attempted the chastity of his lady; and having experienced a most indignant repulse, resolved, in order to conceal his treachery, to accuse her of infidelity on his master's return. This accusation so enraged Sir William, that upon his wife's approaching to embrace him, he stabbed her to the heart. Her innocence was shortly afterwards discovered. The present Sir Robert Burdet is directly descended from this Sir William.

Hist. Warwick.

Warine Fitz-Gerold who in 2 Ric. I. being at Messina in Sicily with that King, was witness to that agreement made between him and Tancred. In John I. he paid 500 marks for license to marry the widow of Henry de Cornhill, a rich merchant of London. His inheritance, in default of male issue, went to the Lisles of Rugemont. From this same family of Fitz-Gerold descend the Dukes of Leinster and the Fitz-Geralds of Ireland.

Hist. Warwickshire.



Robert **Malet** is mentioned among the besiegers of Accon in the Roll in the Ashmole Library. He was of that powerful family which played such a conspicuous part in our early history. The Norman Baron William Malet, styled by Camden Vicecomes of Yorkshire, is mentioned in the Roman de Rou for his feats at Hastings; and to his charge was committed the corpse of Harold. Large domains and extensive grants were made to this family in Somersetshire, where several places bear their name, such as Corry Malet, Shepton Malet; at which latter place there are two interesting sepulchral monuments of the ancient feudal Lords of this county; both, though sadly mutilated, have their legs crossed, in token of having assumed the cross. From the character of the chain armour and the shape of the shields, these monuments were of the period of the third Crusade. One of them, as was frequently the case, has the right leg resting on a lion. The crusader mentioned in the Ashmole Roll bore for his arms three fermals; and I find two knights of this name, in the Roll of Arms published by Sir H. Nicolas, also bore buckles. The present family have for their device—azure; three escallops, or; which, without doubt, were assumed by the above-named Crusader. The descendants of those feudal Lords are still extant in the families of the same name, of whom Sir Alexander Malet, Bt., H. M. S. Minister at Stuttgard, of Wilbury House, is the present head.

Alexander **Cheney**, or Casneto, was a Crusader; he lies buried at Tuddington Church, Bedfordshire. His descendants are still extant. Some members of this family were summoned to Parliament as Barons.

Rawleigh of Rawleigh made a vow to go to the Holy Land. His effigy (cross-legged) lies in Exeter Cathedral. Sir Walter Raleigh descended from this crusader.

Michael **Carrington**, Kt. was standard-bearer to Richard Cœur de Lion in Palestine. One of his descendants assumed the name of Smith, to avoid the proscriptions and imprisonment which took place after the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. The representative of that family is Col. Carrington Smyth. It is found in the

Harlæian MS. 4,204, that the change of name was effected in 1446; and that in 1602 Henry Smith (who had six sons) was Sheriff of Essex. Lord Carrington has also assumed this name as being a descendant of this race.

Harlæian MS. 2,252.

Sir Roger Wallysborow served in the third Crusade. The following legend has been recorded of him: "A grete engrade of a Knight callyd Syr Roger Wallysborow; sum tyme there was a knyght dwelling in Cornwall whose name was Sir Roger Wallysborow The whych with grete devocian went on Pylgrymage unto the Holy lande to seke the Holy crosse, and wente he dyd and made his Pylgrimage. Afore the seyd Crosse he made hys peticion unto Allmightie God, and besought hym and that Holy relicke that he myght optayne and have a pece of the seyd Crosse, and that it myght not be espyed. Then the thygh of the sayd Syr Roger ached so sore that he was fayne to clawe hys thygh, and then hys thyghe opened, and by that he knew that the pleesure of our Lorde was that he should optayne hys desire, and havinge cutt a pece of the sayd Crosse he layde hyt on hys thyghe and hyt closed ovr and was hole; and when the sayde Syr Roger should departe he was searched and all hys coths put from hym, and for all that they could not fynde the pece af the sayde Crosse on hym which they lacked; and then he departed towards his countrie and toke sheepe, and when they had saylyd four days and nyghts there came a grete wynde and tempest in the see, so that they drew lotts who should throwne over the borde into the see; whereupon the lotts fell on the sayde Syr Roger that he should be caste into the see, and then the sayde Syr Roger besaught them all that he myghte make hys prayer unto Allmightie God, or he was so caste over; and as soon as he began hys prayer the weather ceased, and one of the shippe wente up unto the top of the shipe and espyed lande, and the sayde Syr Roger besaught them that he might be sett on Lande in the next place that they might come to; then had they the fayrest weather and wynde that myght be, and thereupon shortlye they landed hym, and when he came to lande he had grete lust to sleepe, and so upon the strande of the see he landed and found a fayre Countrie, and under a heghe there he fell on slepe on a Sunday in the morning; and when the Preste of the same paryshe that he slept in was at his masse, there came a dove all wyght fleeing into the sayde paryshe church, and at the levaiyen time when the preste held over hys hede the blessed Sacrament the Dove toke with hys byll the blessed Sacrament and flew owte of the churche, and the preste turned hym sore abashyd; and the Preste with all the parysh followyd the dove, wyche dove went strayghte unto the foresayd Sir Roger Wallysborow there as he lay aslepe, and layde the blessed note upon the thyghe of the sayde Syr Roger where the pece of the holy Crosse was, and when the preste and all the paryshioners came and seeing a man there asleepe marvelyd, and suddenlye the thyghe of the sayde Knight openyd that every man might see the pece of the holy Crosse, and with the noyse of the people the sayde Syr Roger woke, and was gretely astonisd to see so many pepyl aboute hym and askyd of them what countrye that was, and they

answered hym and sayde that hyt was Cornwall, and by their language he appercevyd hyt was so and gave thanks to God; and with procession the preste toke up the blessyd sacrament and also the pece of the Crosse and so came to the sayde paryshe church, with bells rynging and grete solempnetie, and when masse was done the sayd Syr Roger gave a pece of the sayd Crosse to the sayd paryshe and ever since the sayd paryshe hath been and is callyd Crosse paryshe; and the sayd Sir Roger gave all the residue of the holy Crosse unto saynt Purian, where a grete parte of his Lands laye at thys daye, the sayde Syr Roger is rememberyd and shall be whylys this worlde lasts." The descendants from Sir Roger, through the sole heiress, are the Trevœlyans of Passett in Cornwall; the Trevelyans of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset; and those of Yarniscombe, Devonshire.

ERRATA.

For Robert,	read,	Robert the first,	plate 1,	line 11.
„ Litz,	„	Liz,	„ 4,	„ 27.
„ Hamrovite,	„	Apud gesta dei,	page 3,	margin.
„ Harun,	„	Hacun,	„ 4,	line 6.
„ Tortibus,	„	Fortibus,	„ 5,	„ 6.
„ Dugo,	„	Drogo,	plate 6,	over arms.
„ I imperator,	„	Imperator,	page 6,	line 9.
„ Franci genærum,	„	Francigenarum,	„ 6,	„ 11.
„ Diese,	„	Duci,	„ 6,	„ 11.
„ Moreo,	„	Mores	„ 7,	„ 14.
„ Geota per Franios,	„	Gesta per Francos,	„ 7,	„ 14.
„ De la meres,	„	De la mores,		
„ Ware,	„	Wace,	roll page 15,	„ 19.
„ Die,	„	Dei,	plate 8,	„ 36.
„ Sell,	„	Sele,	page 9,	„ 23.
„ Roby,	„	Raby,	„ 11,	„ 17.
„ Naradin,	„	Noradin,	„ 11,	„ 3.
„ Jurid	„	Curid,	„ 11,	margin.
„ Crnold,	„	Ernold,	„ 11,	line 17.
„ Croisieunt eil,	„	Croisierint cil,	„ 11,	„ 22.
„ Forg,	„	Forz,	„ 16,	„ 22.
„ Waune Fitzgerold,	„	Warine,	plate 14,	over arms.
„ Barton,	„	Burton,	page 18,	line 37.
„ Guta,	„	Gesta,	„ 19,	margin.
„ Guta,	„	Gesta,	„ 19,	line 23.
„ Cdington,	„	Erdington,	„ 19,	„ 29.
„ Venesauf,	„	Venisauf,	„ 20,	margin.
„ Wallysborone,	„	Wallysborough,	plate 15,	over arms.
„ Engrade,	„	Myracle,	page 21,	line 5.
„ Coths,	„	Cloths	„ 21,	„ 16.
Be is omitted			„ 21,	„ 20.

I. Robert Earl of Leicester. II. Henry de Mailli. III. Roger de Glanville. IV. Henry de Parke. V. Aubrey de Vere. VI. Thomas de Multon. VII. Robert de Laudre. VIII. W. de Birmingham. IX. Edmund de Irton. X. John de Aleton. XI. Peter de Bracebridge. XII. Thomas de Warbeton. XIII. Warine Fitz Gerold. XIV. Henry Fitz Nicolas. XV. Ralph Nell. XVI. Robert de Newborough. XVII. William de Arden. XVIII. Edmund Goshall. XIX. Le Sire Grandison. XX. Gilbert Peche. XXI. William Hamelin. XXII. Ernald de Guines. XXIII. John de Camoys. XXIV. Geoffrey de Langley.

enedictus Abbas.

Robert **Fitz Parnel,** Earl of Leicester, acted as conspicuous a part in the Third Crusade as any knight in Christendom. His father, Robert Blanchmaines, died on his journey to Palestine. The above Robert received the investiture of his title in Sicily. One of his exploits near Ramla deserves particular mention: He had but a small party under his command, but seeing a large force of Saracens approaching, he hesitated not to attack them; on his advance the enemy fled, and were pursued

Vinisauf. by the best mounted of his companions, when the Saracens perceived how scanty was the Christian force and that they were far distant from any succour, they turned their horses and completely surrounded them; and so imminent was the danger of the Crusaders, that they would have all been captured had not the Earl of Leicester charged through the mass and ranged himself with his companions, and had nearly extricated them from their position, had not eighty more Saracens, armed with lances made of canes, and bows and arrows, attacked their flank, and cut off all communication with the camp. The mélée then became desperate, lances were shivered, helmets struck fire, and the din of arms and shouts of the combatants rang among the hills. The Crusaders were sore beset: each knight had some dozen of the enemy to combat: Warine Fitz Gerold was dismounted and cruelly lacerated by iron-toothed axes; Drogo de Fontenel and Robert Neel were hurled to the ground; the Earl himself too, was dismounted and surrounded by a host of infidels, and being driven into the river, nearly overwhelmed: at this juncture, Henry Fitz Nicolas and Robert Newborough came to his assistance; the latter, with unheard of generosity, seeing that the Earl was nigh overcome with the heat, his wounds, and fatigue, sprung from his own courser, and mounting him on it, gave him the opportunity of escaping from the captivity which was imminent on them all. Radulf de St. Mary, Arnold de Bois, Henry de Mailli, William and Saul Bruil bore themselves valliantly, determined to sell their lives dearly in preference to captivity; but worn out by fatigue, they were unable to do more than remain together and offer a passive resistance. The enemy were already driving them towards Darun, when joyful sounds, and the war cries of their companions in arms reached their ears. The Earl of Leicester had got a reinforcement, and with Andrew de Chavennes, Henry de Grey, Peter de Pratellis and others, with lances in rest, charged the dense throng of Saracens, broke their line, and after killing and taking prisoners a great number, brought back their friends in triumph to the camp. By the marriage of Robert Fitz Parnel's
Camden. sister with Simon de Montfort, the honors of this family were transferred to that race. The arms I have given are those from 6137, Harl M.S., where they are termed "the veyl escue" of Leicester. The family of Hamilton, of which the Duke of Hamilton is the head, claims descent from the same stock, who bear arms resembling those of the first Earl of Leicester and Melent.

Henry de Mailli was engaged in the skirmish near Ramla.

Benedictus Abbas. Radulf de Glanville, for a long period High Justiciary of England, was deprived of that office by the avarice of Richard, who coveted the sale of it. Radulf went to Palestine, and terminated an honorable career before Acre.
Camden. He had previously founded the Priory of Butley, in Suffolk, in which county this family have long flourished, as also at Broadhinton, County Wilts.

Roger de Glanville, mentioned under the paragraph of Velli, signalized himself by sallying from Ascalon, and foraging up to the gates of Jerusalem, took prisoners some Saracens.

Ash. M.S. Henry de Parke was at the Siege of Acre; he bore for arms—argent; a stag's head, gu.

Gough sep. Mont. Harl. MS. Gesta dei per Francos. Alberic de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, Alberic the second, and Robert, third Earl of Oxford, were all Crusaders. Alberic the second, who was Grand Chamberlain of England fifth Stephen, recovered the Christian banner captured at the battle of Antioch. Robert de Vere lies buried at Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex; where there is a cross-legged effigy of him, with the following inscription:—

Sire Robert de Veer, le premier
Count de Oxenford le tierz git ici.
Dieu de l'ame Si lui plest face
Merci, Ki pur lalme priera xl.
Jors de pardon abera + Pater noster, &c.

In the engraving of this monument, though somewhat mutilated, the very perfect state of the chain armour deserves notice; being represented as of numerous rings, differing from those in the Temple Church, which appear to be a series of plates sewn on to a leather jerkin. The arms on the shield show somewhat of a variety from those generally borne by the de Vere's line, the field being diapered, and covered with quatrefoils; a chief, fretty; semé de fleur de lis; the Vere mullet in the first canton. The earldom of Oxford continued in this family till 1673. The daughters of Earl Edward were three, viz.—Elizabeth, married to the Earl of Derbey; Bridget, to Francis, Lord Norris, of Rycote; and Susan, to the Earl Montgomery. By Diana, the heiress of the twentieth Earl, are descended the families of Beauclerk and the Duke of St. Albans. The Baronets of this same name now extant in Ireland, are of the same race, and from one of the heiresses of the English Veres came the Marquis of Townshend.

V. Peerage, Collins. Peerage.

Thomas de Multon, a powerful Baron of the realm, accompanied King Richard to Palestine, and, according to the romance writers of the day, was much favored and esteemed by that Monarch.

"Ful prebely he sent there
To Sir Thomas of Multon."

The author of the quaint old romance makes him take Castle Orglyous.

"The noble Baron oft Multoun
Went with his host to Orglyous
And slowgh eberp modyr's sone

He gaf hys men outen othis
Al the tresore and the clothis
Sylvyr and gold, every grot
Every man hadde his lot.
Ther was none so lytyl page
That ne hadde to hys wage
Off gold and sylvyr and gret tresor
To be ryche for ever more.
V. Life of Kyng Richard Coeur de Lion.—Weber.

From this Crusader sprang two branches—of Egremont, the other of Gillesland; which last was conveyed by Margaret to the Dacre family.

Robertus de Laudre was a gallant Crusader; from him, through an heiress, descended Sir T. Dick Lauder.

Hist. Warw. William de Birmingham went to Palestine, temp. R. I. His monument, in Dugdale's time, was to be seen in the Church of Birmingham. A family of
Peerage. this name, in Ireland, is said to descend from him; as also, that of Longville and Athison. The Earls of Louth also claim descent from the same stock.

Edmund de Irton accompanied King Richard in his pilgrimage, but died before reaching Palestine. The family of this name, of Irton, Cumberland, trace their lineage hence.

Brompton. John de Aleton, or Alton, came to Palestine to announce to King Richard
6137 Harl. M.S. the dis-affection of his brother John.

Peter de Bracebridge took on him the sign of the cross. There was a family
Dugdale's of this name of consideration in Warwickshire, from whom descended the
Hist. Warw. family of Alkins, County Leicestershire.

Ash. M.S. Thomas Warbeton was likewise at this same siege.

Warine Fitz Gerold was wounded in the engagement with the Saracens, near Ramla—vid. Leicester. He was also one of the witnesses to the Charter of
Hoveden. Peace between Tancred and Richard, in Sicily. On his return from Palestine, he gave 500 marks for license to marry the widow of Henry de Cornhill, a rich merchant. In the fifth and sixth of John, he was Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. His inheritance, for fault of male issue, went to the Lisles, of Rugemont.

Ash. M.S. Maurice Fitz Gerold was also in Palestine. The celebrated family of this
V. Hist. Ireland. name and the Dukes of Leicester deduce from the same origin, from a younger branch of which descends the present Marquiss of Lansdown, one of whose ancestors assumed the name of Petty.

Henry Fitz Nicolas arrived at Acre in the preceding year, and distinguished himself in the engagement above-mentioned.

Kennett. Robert Neel, or Neal, was among the knights with the Earl of Leicester, as above-mentioned. In Vinisauf it is written Nigellus; this, Camden says, is
6136 M.S. to be interpreted Neal; and we find at this early period there was a family of
Harl. consideration of this name, a branch of which were early settlers in Ireland.

Ash. M.S. Ralph Nell, or Nele, was also at the Siege of Acre.

"Thou the Neel and his brother Myle"

were in Palestine.—V. Weber Richard Cœur de Lion.

Vinisauf. Robert de Novo Burgo, Newborough, or Newburgh, has been before-mentioned as the companion of the Earl of Leicester.

Ralph de Newborough was also in Palestine; he was descended from a younger son of the first Earl of Warwick. A family of the same name, as also that of Marney, claim descent from the same stock.

William de Arden went to Palestine, and remained there a considerable time; as we find, temp. John, that his wife Avicia made a complaint to the King, that Eustachia de Mala leone had seized on her husband's lands and her son and heir by him, though there was no evidence to prove her husband's death.
Dugdale. Descended thence was a family of the name of Price, Atherly and of Arden, Warwickshire. Lord Alvanley also traces his descent from the same stock.

Weeber. Edmund Goshall was a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. His monument is mentioned as existing in Ashe Church, County Kent. The Ashmole M.S. gives as arms to this name—or; 3 roundells, azure; charged with a cinqfoil, or.

Ash. M.S. Ralf de Goshal, or Gosehalle, was also at this Crusade.

Ash. M.S. Le Sire Grandison was at this Crusade.

Hobedon. William de Pesci was in the Holy Land temp. R. J.

Ash. M.S. Gilbert Peche was engaged at the Siege of Acre.

John Peche was also in the same undertaking. There was a powerful family of this name, some of whom were summoned as Barons. Sir William Montfort, of Coleshill, Warwickshire, by Margaret Peche his wife was sole heir to one branch. Of this name descended, according to Sir E. Bysshe, the family of Peachey, of which Baron Selsey is the head.

Gough. Sep. Monts. William Hamelin, of a most ancient and knightly family, made a vow to join the army of Crusaders. His effigy exists, cross-legged, at Wymondham Church, Leicestershire.

Inq. p. Mortem. Camden. Ernald de Guines was a Crusader; he held lands on the Continent and in England; he had numerous fiefs in Kent, Bedford, and Essex. From this ancient race descended the Blounts and Crokes, of Studleigh, Oxon., and a family of Jenney, of Suffolk.

Camden. John de Camoys was in Palestine, 1191. Some of this name were summoned as Barons to Parliament. One John di Camoys sold his wife and all her chattels to Wm. Painell. By heiresses, the families of Lewkenor and Rademilde inherited their honors.

Ash. M.S. M.S. Harl. 1483. Geoffrey de Langley assisted in the reduction of Acre. There were several families of this name, and their pedigrees are inserted in the Harl. M.S. The arms I have taken are those belonging to the Langley's, of Gloucester, and agree with those assigned in the Ash. M.S.

Hugh **Bardolf le Sire,** Sheriff for Cornwall, went to the Holy Wars. He was one of those who signed the treaty with Tancred, on behalf of King Richard. On his return from Palestine, he was excommunicated by the Pope. He lies buried at Barham, Norfolk, where there is an oaken figure of him, cross-legged. There is a legend of one of his ancestors slaying a pestilential dragon, at Wormes-gay, of which place they were feudal lords.

Henry **Bardolf** was also in Palestine. The heiresses of this family were Anne and Maude: the first married to Philip or Philipps, knight; the second to Clifford.

Hugh **Nevill,** being a "Servant in Court" to King Richard, went with his royal master to Palestine. He was one of his ten companions when he charged the Infidel host after relieving Joppa. In one of his excursions he met with a lion, the which, through the aid of a good English bow and his trusty sword, he killed, which caused the following distitch—"Virilus Hugonis vires perierœ leonis." On his return home, he paid 100 marks for leave to marry the heiress of Henry de Cornhill, citizen of London.

Laurence **Nevylle** is also recorded among the beseigers of Accon. He bore—gules; 2 hunting horns, crusule, or.

Robert **Neitule,** who bore—azure; a lion rampant, or, was also in Palestine temp. R. I.

Ralph **Nevill,** son of Robert de Neville, is said to have been in the Holy Land, though at a later date. He was in his youth passionately fond

of hunting; and once when he presented the annual stag, by which he held Raby of the Prior of Durham, he insisted on himself and his servants being served from it instead of the Prior. There is a very beautiful monument, cross-legged, which is supposed to be of this Ralph: the engraving is given in Gough's Sept. Monuments. The family of Neville is one of the most renowned in our English history; one branch of which—derived from the Hugh above-named—terminated in three heiresses, who married Grey of Chillingham, Pudsey, and Ingleby. The Nevills, Earls of Westmoreland left female heirs, whose posterity are the families of Strangeways and Conyers. The Nevills Lords Furnival had for their successor the gallant John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The possessions of the Nevill's Earls of Salisbury went to the Bonvills and Peres; while the heiresses of the famous Earl of Warwick, the King Maker, were married to the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. The Neviles Marquesses of Montacute, by five heiresses, perpetuated their race in the families of Stoner, County Oxon., of Sir Anthony Brown, and Huddleston, of Salston. The posterity of the Nevills Lords Latimer are the Danvers, Cornwallis, and Cecil; while the Nevills Lords Bergavenny exist to the present day.

Dugdale.

Monast. Augl.

Eustace Balliol was at the Holy War with King Richard the First. This family, temp. W. Rufus, held the barony of Bewell, Northumberland. Bernard, on the great invasion of the Scots, assisted all he could in their defeat, and fought valiantly at the Battle of the Standard. Eustace gave 100 pounds for license to marry the widow of Robert Fitz Piers. He had to provide thirty soldiers for the guard of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Richard de Mundeville was, according to the History of Warwickshire, in this Crusade: he is also mentioned in the Ashmole M.S. The same arms are given in both; but in the former with the addition of a fesse, gules. Sir H. Nicolas, in his Roll, writes the name Mandeville, with the same bearing.

John Hastings was at the Siege of Acre.

William Hastings was engaged in the same expedition. His arms were—argent; a fesse, between 3 lozenges, azure. This family is of great antiquity; the first of note being William, Steward to Henry I. who held by Sergeantie of taking charge of the Naperie. From this source came Hastings Earl of Pembroke, the heirs of whom were Grey of Ruthyn and Hugh Hastings, who had a long contest with Grey, as to who had the right to bear the old Hastings' arms; which ended in this Hugh being condemned to pay £970 for having assumed these arms, and he was ordered to discontinue bearing them: he neglected the sentence, and was thereon imprisoned sixteen years. A younger

Dugdale.

branch were the Barons Hastings and Earls Huntingdon; from younger sons sprang also other branches, and through Elizabeth, heiress to the ninth Earl, the present Marquis of Hastings and the ancient family of Raeddon.

Camden. William Fitz Hugh was a Crusader during the chivalrous period we write of. He was of that most powerful family of which were the Barons of Ravensworth; which Barony they held before the Conquest, and where they flourished till the reign of Henry VII. The direct male line merged in that of Fienas and Parr.

Dugdale.


Uesci
Champernoun
Molineux
Cobham
Colevile
Vascoil
Pudsen
De Burgh
Latimer
De la Beer
Manners
Bourchier
Le Mayne
Cogeshale
Lake
Bingham
Cocus
Peverel
Brus
Le Brun
Sansaver
Pleeus
Mingbal
Cornwall
Pole
Dacres
Russell
Chaedene
Lawrence
Bayes
Pipard
Wale
Penshurst
Greenover
Scott
Kyme
De Lisle
Cantelow
Ellys

Hist. Nott. Molineux, one of this family, was a Crusader; and there is a monument mentioned by Thornton as belonging to him in Hawton Church. The effigy is cross-legged and clothed in chain armour.

Camden. Henry de Champernoun was at the Siege of Acon. The present bearing of this family attest their services in Palestine. Their name was also written de Campo Arnulfi. They originally settled at Modbury, Devon, and derived much wealth from marrying the heiress of the Valletorts. Their descendants now flourish in Sussex.

Ashm. M.S. John de Champernoun was in the same expedition: he bore—azure; a chevron, or.

Ash. M.S. William de Vesci was in Palestine 1191; when, in all probability, he assumed the arms since borne by the family, in commemoration of his service there. He was of that baronial family of which Eustace de Vesci was the chief t. John; which King, hearing that he had a most beautiful wife, devised how he might gain her affections, as he had already done of so many noble ladies: whereto he invited Eustace to an entertainment, and, seeing on his finger his signet ring, he feigned much to admire it, and prayed his guest to lend it him, that his jeweller might make him one similar. Vesci immediately lent it. Whereon the King sent off a messenger to the country, where Eustace's wife then was, to bid her, in her husband's name, come instantly to the palace. The lady—nothing doubting, and thinking her husband had sent for her—travelled forthwith to London, and, as she was entering the town, was most fortunately met by Vesci, who thereon discovered the base treachery of his Sovereign. On which, he disguised a woman of infamous character as his wife, and sent her to the King; who, shortly after, taunted Vesci on her light behaviour: whereon the proud Baron retorted on the King's conduct, and boldly declared how he had deceived him. John, enraged, threatened to kill him; whereon Eustace, joining several other Barons, whom King John served after like manner and had dishonoured, they fled to the north, and raised the standard of rebellion. Descended from his race, are the families of Lacy Aton, Vescy of Ireland, and the Lords Knapton.

Dugdale.

Peerage.

Henry de Cobeham, or Cobbham, was of an old Baronial family. He assumed the cross, and performed his vow by journeying to Palestine in this Crusade. One branch of that family was seated at Stuborrow, Surrey, the honors of which went by an heiress to the de Burghs; another of the name, settled in Kent, merged in that of de la Poles and Brookes. In the Ashmole Roll the field is given—seme de fleur de lis; or.

John de Cobeham—most probably a near relation of the above—was in the same expedition; he bore for arms—gules; a chevron, or.

Geoffrey de Colville appears among the besiegers of Acon in the Ashmole M.S. The arms there assigned him, are—argent; three lions, passt. court. az. The Crusade emblem, as given in 6137 Harl. and in Sir H. Nicolas's Roll, appears, however, more properly to be the bearing of this Geoffrey. One branch of this family was seated at Betham; which possessions went, by an heiress, to the Gernons and Bassets, of Sapcote. Of this name were many Barons.

6137 Harl. M.S.

Camden.

Robert de Colville was in the same expedition. He bore for arms—argent; on a fesse sable three begants. The Colvilles of Scotland, of which Lord Colville is the chief, are of Norman extraction.

Le Sire de la Bere took the vow of going to the Holy War; his effigy lies cross-legged in Minchin Hampton Church. He bore—azure; a bend or, cotised argent, between six martlets, or.

John de Borgo, or de Burgh, is mentioned in the Ashm. M.S. as at the Siege of Acre.

Le Sire Philip de Burgh was also a Crusader; and his monument, in chain armour and cross-legged, existing at Burgh, Cambridgshire, is mentioned in the Sepulchral Antiquities. There was a Hubert de Burgh a servant of Richard I., and employed to treat of a marriage between the King and a daughter of the King of Portugal—he was chamberlain of his household. There was, also, a family of this name at Borough Green or Burgh, Cambridgshire, whose descendants were the Inglethorpes and Huddlestone. The last Baron Burgh of this race died about 1600, when his sisters became his heirs, from whom descend families of the name of Boothley, Coppinger, Drury, and Knevit.

Hobedon.

Gilbert Pascoil was a witness to the treaty between Tancred and Richard I. in Sicily.

Leland Collectania.

Henry de Puteaco, or Pudsey, was, as we find in Leland, a son of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who, as well as his son, took upon him the cross; the Bishop, however, contrived to purchase his exemption, by the payment of a sum of money to Richard I. Henry de Pudsey, however, prosecuted his journey. As we find by a charter in the Rotuli litt. pat. Patentium, temp. John—"Sciatis quod concessimus Heur de Puteac qui crucesignatus." This name has continued to the present day.

William de Latimer, second Richard I. gave 100 shillings to have a trial at law with Geoffrey de Palvines, who had possessed himself of his park, at

Camden. Pillinges, county York. Besides descendants of the same name, the families of Percy, Danvers, Cecil, and Cornwallis claim alliance through females. Some of these feudal Lords were summoned to Parliament as Barons, and were of great power in Richmondshire. The arms of Latimer are frequently erroneously emblazoned with a cross flory. Sir H. Nicolas's Roll assigns a cross paté.

Ash. M.S. John de Maneres, or de Maneriis, was signed with the Cross, and at Acre 1191. This family was of great note in Northumberland temp. Henry II. Henry de Maners paid lxxx. marks for livery of his father's lands in that Dugdale. county temp. Richard I., from whom descended Maners, Earl of Rutland. The ducal title, and that of Marquis of Granby, have devolved on the posterity of this stock.

William Le Moyne assumed the arms here given at the Crusades. One Camden. branch af this family was seated in Wiltshire, and their heiress conveyed that property to the family of Stourton.

Le Sire de Bourchier was a Crusader. Gough mentions a cross-legged effigy of this Knight. The arms of the shield relate his history, the cross he assumed as his badge when he went to Palestine, and the four water bougets show that he was engaged in some similar expedition to that mentioned under Ross. This family became very powerful: of whom were the Bourchiers' Lords Dugdale. Fitz Warine, Lord Berners, and Bourchiers' Earls of Bath. The same arms 4,204 M.S. as these are given in 4,204 M.S. Harl., where is also an account of the family, Harl. with a pedigree.

Radulf de Coggeshale, Abbot, was in Palestine during the Siege and Rad. Coggleshal capture of Jerusalem, of which he gives a most touching description, well Chron. worthy of perusal. In those days the custom of Bishops and ecclesiastics fighting in the foremost ranks was too frequent to be remarked. The example of the Bishop of Beauvais and others need not be cited. There was a family M.S. 6,136 of this name in Essex temp. Edward II., who bore for arms Crusade Harl. emblems.

William de Stagno, L'Etang, or Lake, is first mentioned as being dispatched to Ascalon from the army of the Crusaders, to discover the state of the town, which he found the Infidels destroying. He is next conspicuous as one of Richard's ten mounted companions, who with him attacked the army of Infidels besieging Joppa. He also accompanied his master in his voyage Mat. Paris. home, when a tempest drove them from their course, and, after barely escaping Wm. Tyr. shipwreck, they were thrown on the Dalmatian coast. Richard, fearing the enmity of the Duke of Austria, changed his dress, and assumed a disguise.

Notwithstanding his precautions, a report of his having landed in the country got abroad. They took the most unfrequented paths, and, according to M.S. 9,857 Bil. Royale Paris, "Le roy Richart sen yssi de la Ville, et Guillaume de L'Estant ossy, et un varlet qui scavoit la parole du paye entendre il chevaucha trois jours sans boire et sans mengier." Hunger obliged them to enter a village; where, with torn garments, besmeared with mud, they were glad to repose in an hostlery. The host, observing a splendid ring on the finger of the King, who was disguised, as well as Baldwin de Bethune and William Lake, as merchants, bethought himself that such a splendid gem did not correspond with the mean appearance of his guests—his suspicions became confirmed, and he immediately sent off a messenger to apprize the Duke of their presence. One account says that the King was discovered by the recognition of a soldier who had served under him at Accon; while another attributes the discovery to the English pronunciation of the party. Whatever was the cause, during the time Richard I. and his companions were enjoying the good wine and food that was set before them, the house was surrounded, and the King led away into a wearisome captivity.

Dug. Hist. Warw. William Cocus de Womburne assumed at the Crusades the arms since borne by the family of Woodhouse, his descendants. Their residence was, temp. Jac. I. at Eastville, Warwickshire.

Dugdale. William Peverel, son of Pain Peverel, went to Jerusalem, and there died s. P. There is a cross-legged monument still extant at Braunston, bearing Gough. arms—or; a cross, engrailed, azure. This was a Saxon family, anciently called Peperking, to whom Edward the Confessor made the following grant, Camden. as related in the quaint old rhymes:—

"Iche Edward Koning
Habe yeben of my forest the kepinge
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dancing
To Raudolf Peperking, and to his kindling.
With heorte and hinde doe and bocke;
Hare and foxe catt and broeke,
Wilde fowell with his flocke,
Partrick fesant hen and fesant cocke
With guene, and wilde stob and stock
To kepen and to yemen by all her might
Both by day, and eke by night,
And hounds for to holde
Good swift and bolde:
Fower Grehouns and six racches
For hare and fox and wilde cattes."

Camden. The first of this family was Ralph, who had issue William Chatelain, of Dover, and Pain Peverel, who married a Saxon lady who had been the

Leland. concubine of William the Conqueror. There were four branches of this family in England. It is related of William Peverell, that being "a worthy Knight that wan the hundreds of Ellesmere and Meilor and other lordships. This William was in one of his enterprises wounded so sore, that no man beheight hym lyfe; yet by eating a sheelde of wilde bore he got an appetite and after recovered." The Fitz Alans, Fitz Warrens and Ferrers married heiresses of the two different branches. The arms here given are according to the Monument and M.S. Harl.

Thomas Peverel was likewise at this Crusade. He bore for arms—gyronny, or, and gules, a bordure sa, bezante—vid. Ash. M.S. Quite differing from those of William Peverel.

Ash. M.S. Robert Bruce, of Annandale, descended from the Norman settlers, was the ancestor of the illustrious house of that name in Scotland, and was at Acre.

Or. Roll. Ingram Bruce—azure; a saltier, or; chief, or;—was also at Acre 1192. From Peter, the fifth Earl of Skelton, the inheritance passed by his five
Camden. sisters to the families of Fauconberg, Theveng, Lumley, Roos, and Bellew.
Dugdale. The posterity of Faucenberg are Coyniers and Strangwayes. The Earls of Aylesbury and Elgin descend from the same origin: for details vid. Drummond's English Genealogies. He bore—or; a saltier, gules, on a chief, ar; a lion, Rpt. az.

Ash. M.S. Peter Bruce, of Skelton, also a Crusader, bore—argent; a lion, rampt. azure.

Ash. M.S. Reinald Breouse, a Knight of the Cross, bore—azure; two bars, verrey. John Townshend married the heiress of Wm. de Breose, Knight, from whom descends the Marquis of Townshend.

William Breouse. He was contemporary with the above Reinald, and took on him the cross; and bore—azure; a lion rampant, or.

Richard Breos was at Acre 1192, and bore—gules; a saltier, argent; a chief, or.

Hobedon. Hugh le Brun was one of the witnesses to the agreement between Tancred and King Richard. William le Brun, at this date, held Knight's fees at Horton. There was, moreover, a family of this name at South Okendon, Co. Essex. By heiresses came the families of Berners, Harleston and Henningham.
Camden. A younger branch of the male line existed, temp. Jac. I., near Southampton.

Hist. Notts. Richard Bingham was a Crusader under Cœur de Lion. According to the county history, the families of Bingham, Rempston, and Stapleton trace their origin from the same source. Lord Lucan also claims a descent from the old Knights of this name.

Gr. R. Hugh Sansaver was at the Siege of Acre.

Le Sire Dacres was a Crusader. There is a cross-legged figure of him at Camden. Dacre, in Cumberland. This was a very powerful family. There were the Lords Dacres of the North and those of the South. The heiress of the latter married Sir Tennard, of Kent. From Elizabeth, sister and co-heir to George Lord Dacre, descends the Earl of Carlisle, and that branch of the illustrious Ext. Peerage. Howard race. From Joane, or of Thomas Dacre, is the present Lord Dacre.

Laurent de Plessis, or Plessets, was in the Holy Land, as also at the Dugdale. subjugation of Cyprus. This family came over at the Conquest, and there was an Earl of Warwick of the name. They also held large domains in North-Hallkins umberland. By an heiress, the present Earl of Shaftesbury is the representative Dorsetshire. of one branch.

Hist. Nott. John de Minshul left his lands in Nottinghamshire to join the army of pilgrims in Palestine. There was also a family of the same name seated, in Camden. the early Norman period, at Minshull, in Cheshire.

Robert de Cornwall I believe to be descended, by an illegitimate branch, from Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of H. I. There was a John Cornwall, Baron of Fanhop, Bedfordshire, temp. H. VI., and others of the name in other counties.

Ash. M.S. Walter de Pole bore for his device—a saltier, with a bordure of bezants, both emblems of his pilgrimage. I imagine the bezants to have been assumed from the Crusader's custom of nailing on to his shield, after the plunder of a caravan, some of these Eastern coins, as a memorial of his exploit.

6137 M.S. Harl. Le Sire de Rossel, or Russel, acquired the arms here given on his joining the banner of the Crusaders. This family soon became of importance. In the Harl. M.S. he is styled Grand Seignor. The escallops in the arms of the Ducal house of Bedford seem to attest descent from a Crusader.

Ash. M.S. Ralf de Otigedene was also at this same siege of Acre. In 6137 Harl. the arms differ slightly, being—ermine; a cross, gu, voided or.

Robert de Lorenzo received certain honors, and probably his arms, for his gallant behaviour at the Siege of Acre. The family of Lawrence, of Sandywell Park, Gloucestershire, claim descent from the above Knight.

Ash, M.S. Hugh de Boves is mentioned as being at Acre in this Crusade

Bendict. Abbas. Robert de Boves landed at Acre shortly before the arrival of King Richard.

Brompton. Gilbert Pipard died without issue in Palestine. In fourteen Hen. II. he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire; in nineteen Hen. II. Sheriff of Herefordshire. He married Alice, daughter and co-heir of William Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murref, in Scotland. From this source are descended a family of the name of Hall, the Beckfords, and Latimers.

Dugdale.

Brompton. Simon de Wale was one of the Knights of the Cross temp. Ric. I.

Camden. Stephen de Penshurst was at the Siege of Acre. His inheritance went to the Sidneys, and from them to the Herberts, now Earls of Pembroke.

Camden. Le Sire de Crevequer, or de Crepito Corde, was a Crusader. Weever makes mention of him. They were Lords af Leeds Castle, in Kent. The priory also of Leeds was founded by this family. Robert Crevequer was acquitted of his scutage for the redemption of Richard I. John de Sandwich, Nicolas Lenham, and Bertram Cryol married heiresses of this line.

Ash. M.S. Robert Scot was at the Siege of Acre. The arms given in the Ashmole M.S. agree with those of 6137 Harl., wherein the knight bearing the same arms is said to be of Kent. The Earls of Huntendon were at this period styled Scot.

Vinisauf. Manasses de Lisle, bore himself valiantly, when the Saracens attacked a convoy of provisions coming from Joppa; he was unhorsed in the mêlée, and dreadfully pounded by pole axes, which Vinisauf calls "Clavi Ferrati" the whole party would have been cut off but for the opportune Assistance of the Earl of Leicester and Stephen Longchamp.

Gerard de Lisle was also at the Seige of Acre. He bore gules a Leopard Argent.

Ash. M.S. Robert de Lyle was at the same Seige. His Arms were or; a Fesse between two Cheverons Sable. There were originally Three Families of Note of this Name who were thus called from Holding many Lordships in the Isles of Ely and Wight, several of this Name were Barons.

Archibald Ellys was a Crusader temp. Rich I. The Family of Burroughs Co. Norfolk, are descended from the above Archibald.

John de Cantelow, or Cantilupe, bore Three Leopard's Heads, Jessant Fleur De lis. There was a Baronial Family of this Name in Herefordshire and Shropshire; William Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, temp. John gave two hundred marks for the Wardship of the body and Lands of Egydia, Lady of Kilpeck. When the King was excommunicated by the Pope, this William remained firm to his Interest; of this Baronial branch, the Families of Hastings and Souch became Heirs: but the male line was Continued by collaterals in those of the name of Cantilupe. Eleanor Cantilupe, married Thomas West, Ancestor of the Lords de la Warr.

Dugdale.

Hugh de Cantilupe is mentioned in a deed belonging to the Count de Riencourt, by which it appears that he, with other Crusaders, borrowed certain monies from Waleran Casanova, Merchant of Pisa; for the repayment of which the Bishop of Beauvais, was the guarantee. Dated Acre, 1191.

V. Revue Hist. de la Noblesse.

Ninisauk.

Walter Kyme, was of that Baronial family, which took their Name from Kyme, Lincolnshire, he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, and is mentioned for his valour in Palestine. One of this family twenty-one Hen. II. was indebted to the King the sum of xl. marks as a fine for not disclaiming his right to certain lands, after he had lost them by trial, by battle. The families of Lambert, Dymoke and Ingleby, claim descent hence.

Dugdale.

ompton.

lare **Richard de**served under our chivalrous Monarch in Palestine. He was of that most illustrious race who derived by a natural son from the Duke of Normandy. Of this family were the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Hereford. Walter Clare founded Tintern Abbey; and the celebrated Gilbert, called Strongbow, assisted in the subjection of Ireland. One branch merged in the Despencers, Damories, and Audleys; another, called Fitz Walter, by an heiress, was represented, t. H. VI., by the Ratcliff family.

Radulf **Teissum,** or Tyson, visited the Holy Sepulchre, according to the following extract: "After that the truce was made between Richard and Saladin, leave was given for those crusaders who chose to go as pilgrims to visit Jerusalem. They set out in three parties: one led by Andrew de Chavennes, or Chavengui; the second by this Teissum; and the third by Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury. The pilgrims took the precaution to send forward to Saladin W. de Rupibus, or de Roches, Gerard Furnival, and P. de Pratellis, who were to be their envoys, and procure them safe conducts and guarantees. They, however, in a most inexplicable manner, went to sleep on the road, and the body of pilgrims passed them; who, when they discovered that their messengers had never reached the Moslem ruler, were in dreadful consternation, and fled at once, returning back to Acre. The second party, however, continued their pilgrimage. On coming in sight of the holy city, the whole band knelt on their knees; but when they came within view of the Mount of Olives, those who were on horseback could restrain their enthusiasm no longer, and, rushing forward, strove to be the first to kiss the sepulchre of our Lord. Saladin also allowed the true cross, which was formerly lost in the battle

isaut.

Fulford. Marshall.

to be kissed and worshipped. The offering which is customary to make at the Holy Sepulchre was divided among the Christian captives who were labouring in slavery, because the Saracens took away from the Sepulchre whatever was offered. Hence they went to Mount Calvary and to the church built on Mount Sion; from which place they went to see the table on which our Saviour deigned to eat bread. It was not, however, safe to go anywhere unless in a body, on account of the treachery of the Infidels; who, to gratify their hatred to the Christians, entrapped some three or four who had left the main body, and suffocated them in the Crypts. The family of Tesum, or Tyson, according to Camden, were of Saxon origin, and Lords of Malton and Alnewick, Yorkshire. The Vesci married the heiress of the principal branch. Several of this name flourished in Nottinghamshire. The arms are given fr. an. M.S.S., Crowcombe.

Hist. Nott.

Richard Calverley was also in Palestine. An heiress of this name married into the family of Trevelyan. The arms are given in 4013 Harl.

4,013 Harl. M.S.

Bernard de St. Valery arrived at Acre in the early part of the siege. This family came over at the Conquest, and then held many fiefs in Lincolnshire. One Reginald, of this race, gave lands to the Knights' Templars at Lugge, and to the Abbey of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, his park at Tetbury. Bernard also gave half a hide of land for the health of the souls of his wives, Maud and Annora.

Vinisauf. Domesday Book. Dugdale.

Malger de Thorpe settled at Thorpe, atte Newark, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, tmp. R. I. The arms, which are of crusade origin, are given from 6136 Harl.

Hist. Nott. 6,136 Harl. M.S.

John Marshall was at the Siege of Acre. I find, in Camden, that there was a male branch of the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, nephew of William, but who were passed over on default of issue male from the fifth son of William, and the inheritance and honors conveyed by their sister to Mouchenty and Valence. I find a Sire Ralf le Mareshal, of Wiltshire, bearing a fer de molin, gules.

Baldwin Fulford was a Crusader under Richard: he was one of the few of pure Saxon lineage who fought in Palestine. This family have held the Lordship of Fulford from a period previous to the Conquest, and the present possessor is the direct descendant of the old Saxon Thanes.


Sauvage
Dynant
Darrel.
La Haye.
Harkville.
1, Alan 1.d of Galloway. 2. Somerye 3. Poltimore. 4. Leighton.
Beauchamp.
Dawnay.
Staunton.
Gorges.
Gordun.
Sully.
Burton.
Cumin.
Burdett.

Ralf le Sauvage was at Acre with Richard I. Of this race were the Viscounts Sauvage, Viscounts Colchester, and Earls Rivers. The heiresses of Ric. Sauvage, fourth Earl Rivers, were Bessy, married to the Earl of Rochford and Rev. E. Carter; Mary, to the Earl of Barrymore; and Penelope, to General Cholmondeley.

Ash. M.S. Robert de Dinham, or Dinant, was in Palestine with Richard, and joined the Crusaders before Acre.

Oliver Dinham, of the same family, is mentioned among the Christian force before Acre. The possessions of this race went to the Carews, Arundels of Cornwall, and Lords Bouche of Haryngworth.

Marmaduke Darrel acquired an augmentation to his arms of a crown, for his valour in Cyprus. Those of this name in Surrey, and of Colehill, in Kent trace their pedigree hence.

John de La Haye was at Acre 1192.

Geoffrey de Haya, at the same place, borrowed a considerable sum from the merchant Jhota under King Richard's guarantee.

Revue Historique. De la Noblesse. William de Haya settled in Lothian the end of 12th century, from whom descend the family of Hay, of which the Earl of Errol is the chief.

Ash. M.S. John Beauchamp was at the siege of Acre. For descendants of this House see p. i No. i

Sir Mauger Staunton was at the Crusades, he was possessed of Belvoir Castle, and some old lines illustrate the genealogy and achievements of this family.

"In Belvoir Castle was his honlde
That Staunton's tour is highte,
The strongest forte in all that front
And highest to all men's sight.

Which two Sir Knyghts cross legged lieth
In male and armour fine,
Their Superscriptions worne away
Their deaths without time."

Ash. M S. Adam de Gordon was among those occupied in hostile operations before the walls of Acre. The family of this name in Scotland, of which the Duke of Gordon is the head, derive from an Anglo Norman settler.

Robert de Burton served in Cyprus with Richard Cœur de Lion, two families of this name have their pedigrees in 4013 Harl. from whence the arms here given. A family of this name in Ireland, claim descent from this crusader.

4,013 Harl. M.S.

M.S.S. Paris. Thomas Perton, i. e. Purton, is also mentioned in a bond of certain Crusaders for the hire of a vessel from Constantinople.—P. G. Talbot.

William Burdett.—P. No. 1.

Richard Cumin, or Comyn, was in Palestine. His lands were taken under the King's safeguard during his absence. There were two eminent families of this name in Scotland, both of whom, by heiresses, came to possess large domains in England, particularly in the county of Northumberland; another branch, through Elizabeth Quincie, also became feudal barons in England, one of whom was heir to Dovenald, sometime King of Scotland, and a competitor for the Crown of that kingdom. Earls of Athol have their descent through Joane, and the Talbots through Elizabeth.

Litt. Patentes temp. John.

Dug. Hist. Warw. Otuerus de Sulleye, or Sully, raised money for his journey to Palestine 1192. This name, temp. Conquest, was written Solley. They held lands in Warwickshire.

Collinson, His. Somerset. Ralph Gorges was signed with the cross. He was Sheriff of Devonshire, and afterwards Governor of Shireburn Castle. Descended from him are the families of Gorges, in Londonderry and Herefordshire; one, also, of the Russel family married, about 1,500, an heiress of this family, and assumed her name.

Camden.

William Dawnay, during the Siege of Acre, killed a chief Emir of the Saracens, and afterwards slaying a lion, he cut off a paw and presented it to the King, who, as a mark of his approbation, took from his finger a ring, and ordered that, in commemoration of these exploits, his crest should be a demi-Saracen, with a lion's paw in one hand and a ring in the other, which is the family cognizance of the family of Dawnay to this day, of which Viscount Down is the representative, and the direct descendant of the above Crusader.

Sir Robert Sackville was in Palestine with Richard, as testified by these old lines, attributed to Robert of Gloucester:

"King Richard with gud intent
To yat cite of Jases went
On morne he sent after
Sir Robert Sackeville Sir Wm. Wateville
Sir Bertram Brandes and Sir John de St. John."

Weever. The family of Sackville were of Norman extraction, and have been of great note in all times: some of them are mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage among the nobles of England. Descended hence is the Duke of Dorset and families of Saville.

Alan, Lord of Galloway, there is every reason to believe, was a Crusader, as Gough declares the figure cross-legged in Dundunnan Abbey to belong to this feudal Baron. Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, temp. Hen. I. bore for arms—azure; a lion rampant, argent. He had two sons, Gilbert and Ughtred. Gilbert, the younger, attacked his elder brother, and, conquering him in battle, put out his eyes, cut out his tongue, and deprived him of his patrimony. Roland, a spirited youth, and son of the wretched Ughtred, however, regained his inheritance, and had a son Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, whose two daughters were married to Baliol and Quincy.

Robert de Somerye was a Crusader.

Simon de Somerye was at Acre. John de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, left as his heiress, Margaret, married to Sir John Sutton, Kt.; who, by his deed, bearing date sixteen Ed. II., and sealed with a cross fleurè, calls himself Dominus de Shokelache, and de Malo passu, we may therefore conclude that either he or one of his immediate ancestors was a Knight of the Sepulchre. According to Le Mire's account, the heiress of the Sutton family married Sir Humble Ward.

Dugdale.

Lucas de Poltimore left England with King Richard, and landed before Acre 1,191.

Ash. M.S.

Titus de Leighton was a Knight of the Sepulchre. There are several interesting accounts of this order. According to Mennenius, it would appear that this was the most ancient order of Knighthood. Some trace its origin up to the time of the Emperor Constantine, and that after the finding of the true cross by Helena, it was established at Jerusalem under the Patriark. The subjection, however, of the Holy City to the Infidels, prevented their being conspicuous till the time of the first Crusade, at which period numbers of knights and nobles became enrolled in this order. It seems to have been an essential point that the installation, &c. should take place at the Holy Sepulchre, for Le Mire says that the aspirant must be "prosternè a genoux en la chapelle du Saint Sepulchre, devant le lieu, ou reposa nostra Sauveur." He took on him different vows—such as to defend widows and orphans, &c. and whenever there was a general war against the Infidels, to go themselves or send a fit substitute. At the conclusion of the ceremony, after being girt with the sword, the knight received a chain with a cross fleury attached to it, which served for a ring; from whence, and with every probability, it has been asserted that all those who bear a cross fleury had an ancestor Knight of the Sepulchre. This bearing is now rare. A great number of Crusaders, under Richard, were enabled to reach the Holy Sepulchre under favor of a truce. The Baronet of this name descends from the above Titus de Leighton.

Mennenius.

Des Preaux (William) or Pratellis; Brompton, indeed, writes the name Purcellis. This knight accompanied King Richard to Joppa, where the Christian army remained for some time in inactivity. By the King's exhortations, many were induced to rouse themselves from their indolence and debauchery, and follow him to Ascalon, where they commenced re-building the town and fortifications. This was not sufficient employment for the daring spirit of our King; and each day, with a chosen band, he sallied forth, making excursions

Brompton.

and forays into the surrounding country, capturing the caravans of the enemy, and releasing many Christian captives. In one of these expeditions, according to Brompton, Richard, being surrounded, was nearly taken prisoner. The accounts of Hoveden and Vinisauf differ slightly, the last of whom I shall follow:—The Norman princes, passionately fond of hunting, found leisure, even in Palestine, to follow their favorite pursuit. Even the near proximity of Saladin and his numerous host deterred not our chivalrous Monarch from his wonted amuse-

Vinisauf.

ment. He went out about a mile from Joppa, with falcons, eperviers, and all the merry attendants of the gay sport. A small party of friends accompanied

Hoveden.

him: when, after a successful morning's sport, the King lay down beneath some palm trees to sleep during the heat of the day. Suddenly his sleep was disturbed, and he found himself surrounded by a large body of Saracens, who, unperceived by any one, had approached thus close. The King had but just time to throw himself on his horse, "equum suum Favellum Cyprum ascendit," ere the enemy were upon him. His few companions, however, alarmed in time, though nearly unarmed, came to the King's assistance. They soon were taught the extent of their danger; for, surrounded on all sides, they found themselves attacked and almost borne down by the vast multitude around them. A furious mélée ensued, but too unequal to last. Regnerius de Mara, or De la Mare, and his nephew, Walter, "pene inermis," were slain. Richard was surrounded, and, being unprotected by armour, was on the point of

Hay. Gregoie

being overpowered and seized by the throng around him, when William Des Preux exclaimed that he was "Melec Ric," or King Richard. Instantly all the attention of the Infidels was turned to him: a hundred arms were ready to seize him: and ere his friends could prevent it, he was overpowered and carried off. Richard, profiting by this diversion in his favor, cleft his way through the circle of enemies, and regained the camp. In vain pursuit was given to the light armed and wary foe, by a chosen body of knights—the captors and their prize had disappeared; and Des Preux remained in captivity till the truce concluded between Richard and Saladin, in the following year, enabled our King to redeem his faithful follower, by giving in exchange for him ten Emirs then in his power.

Nicholas de Stafford, of that baronial family celebrated in the feudal era, went on a pilgrimage to Palestine. He was buried at Stone, and left issue Milisent, who married Hervey Bagot, Kt., who assumed her name and arms. There were also the Staffords of Hooke, whose descendants were the Willoughbys, Sir Jno. Coleshil and the family of Cheney. The Earls of Stafford descended from the Hervey Bagot above-named. Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham had an heiress married to William Howard, son of Thomas Earl of Arundel.

Dugdale.

Henry Hussey was at the Siege of Acre. There were the Lords Hussi, or Hoese, called also Le Hoese, Hose, Huse, who were summoned to Parliament as Barons twenty-two Ed. III. One Baron of this name built a Castle at Sleford, in 1500.

Sum. ad Parl.

Camden.

John le Hose—probably of the same family—was settled in Nottinghamshire, and was a Crusader. There is a cross-legged monument of him in Flintham Church. Another of this name was summoned to Parliament 1534. Descendants, on failure of the male line, through heiresses, were the families of Disney and Gell.

Hist. Notts.

Richard Lovel was a Crusader under R. I., and was of that most ancient family descended from William, son of Asceline Goell, Lord of Ivri, who first took the name of Lupellus, or Lovel. The direct line became extinct by an attainder, but Sir R. Stapleton and Sir E. Norris married two sisters. The Lovels Lords Morley were another branch, whose heirs were the Parkers Lords Morley.

Dugdale.

V. M.S. Harl.

Frederic Tilney was knighted before Acre by Richard I. He was a person of remarkable stature, looked upon as a giant. From him descended sixteen knights of the name in succession. One branch of this family settled at Ashelwell Thorpe, in Norfolk, and merged afterwards in the Knevets; and another flourished in Lincolnshire.

Weeber.

Henry Tregoze, of a baronial family, was in the Third Crusade. One branch was seated in Wiltshire, whose inheritance went by an heiress to the St. John's; another branch, who held Ewias Castle, was represented through Clarice, an heiress, by the De la War family. John de Tregoze is mentioned in the Ashmole M.S. as being at Acre.

Vinisauf. John de Seis, or Say, arrived by sea at Acre before King Richard. The first I find was Picot de Say, 1083. Geoffrey assisted at the treaty with the Emperor for setting Richard at liberty for 70,000 marks. His descendants were barons of the realm. The family of Heron trace their pedigree hence. The Says, of Richard's Castle, transmitted their possessions, through an heiress, to the Talbots and Carews. The heiress of the Says, of Clun, was married to Fitz Alan.

Dugdale.

Placitorum. Abbreviatio. William de Saye took on him the vow of joining the Crusade, and repaired to Acre. He was seized of Hestercomb at this time.


Simon de Welles.
Le Sire de Byrun.
Robert Pierrepont.
Richard Waleus.
Radulf de St. George.
Richard Granville.
Walter Eu.
Raulf Barnes.
William Fitz Nigel.
Thomas Berkeley.
Williams de Barrs.
William Chamberlain.
Aubrey de Rains.
Roger Northwode.
John de Bohun.
Henry Malmaynes.
William de Tanierville.
Roger Trusbutt.
Guy de Danci.

Simon de Welles was at the Siege of Acre. By the following extract from Camden, we find that this family was coeval with the Conquest:—"R. de Welles tenuit manerium adjunctum a Conquestu Angliæ per Servitium pistoris." The heiress of Lord Welles, 1461, conveyed their claims to the families of Dymoke, Denton, the Lords Hoo and Sir J. Willoughby.

Ash. M.S. Domesday. Camden.

Le Sire de Byrun was at the Siege of Acre. His was a very ancient family, as we find that Radulf Byrun, a Norman, t. Will. I., settled in Nottinghamshire, where his descendants held lands for many generations.

Ash. M.S. Summs. ad Parl. Camden.

Robert Pierrepoint was at the same Siege. He bore—azure; a chief, chequey; or and gules. This name is mentioned among the bannerets of England in Sir H. Nicholas's Roll. One of them was summoned to Parliament as a Baron temp. Ed. III. Their chief Lordship was at Holme, Pierrepoint, Notts. Since which time they have been advanced to other dignities, among which is the present Earldom of Manvers. Symon Pierrepoint bore for arms—chequey, or and gules; a chief, azure. In all probability a brother of the above, was also at the capture of Acre.

Richard Waleys bore arms in Palestine under our chivalrous Monarch.

Philip Waleys is another of those Crusaders mentioned in one of the deeds of the Courtoise collection, which runs thus: "Ricardus die Gratiâ rex Angliæ Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie, universis presentes litteras inspecturis, salutem. Sciatis quod cum quosdam fideles nostros pro negotiorum nostrorum oportunitate ad transmarinas partes duxerimus, nihil autem de proprio in hoc casu, secundum peregrinationis votum, alienare possimus, delecto nostro Jacobo de Jhota curam potestatemy: commisimus dictus fidelibus nostris quarundam quantitatum mutacionem procurandi, videlicet quingentarum marcarum ad minus Gaufrido de Haia, sexcentarum marcarum ad minus Willielmo de Gorram, septin gentarum marcarum ad minus Philippo Walensi, et mille marcarum ad minus Mercadero, promittentes autem, &c. Teste me ipso apud Accon tertiâ die Augusti."

Radulf de St. George was constrained to borrow of the Pisan merchants a sum of money, of which Richard guaranteed the repayment. The deed runs thus: "Know all men that we, Radulf de St. George, William de Costang, Aymer Fitz Roger and Peter de Pratis, Knights, have conjointly received from Jacob Jhota and his associates, Pisan merchants, the sum of 230 livres tournois, to be repaid within the following term, namely—one moiety at the ensuing Easter, and the remainder on the feast of St. Remigius; Whereof our most noble Lord, Richard, King of England, has promised to afford his guarantee, in confirmation of which we have placed, &c. &c. &c. Accon, Mo.

M.S.S. Paris. V. Revue Hist. de la Noblesse.

Camden. Co. xcio. Septemo. The family of St. George were long seated at Gamlenghay and Hatley, Co. Cambridge. The Peter de Pratis here mentioned is the same, probably, who is called de Pratellis, or Des Preaux.

Richard Granville was in Palestine. He was son of the Earl of Corbeil. Descendants are the Granvilles, of Colwich Abbey, and the family of Dewes. From a younger branch, settled at Wootton, Bucks, the Duke of Buckingham traces his descent, and from the three daughters and co-heiresses of Granville, Earl of Bath, descend the Marquis of Stafford, Cravens, Paytons of Lancashire, and Cartaret.

Ben. Abbas. Walter D'Oyre, Ewe, or Auco, assisted in repelling the Infidels when they sallied from Acre. He, with Les Sires, Dargis and Carrio, sustained the onslaught of the Saracens till the Count of Champagne came up with the Templars, whereon the rout of the Pagans became general, who were driven pell mell into the city, with a loss of eighty killed besides wounded. He was a grandson of that William Count d'Eu, who, being accused of high treason, had leave to prove his innocence by wager of battle, in which he was defeated by Geoffry Bainard. The Counts d'Eu held fifty-six knights' fees in the rape of Hastings. Dugdale says that Maud Eue, who, married Alphonse, King of Jerusalem, had issue John, Earl of Eu, who gave to the Monks of Roche, Yorkshire, all his lands in the Barony of Tickill.

Ash. M.S. Ralf Barnes is mentioned among the besiegers of Acre. The arms are given both in 6,127 M.S. Harl. and the Oxford Roll; in the first—quarterly; or and gu; in the second—or and sa.

Brompton. William Fitz Nigel was a gallant soldier of the cross. Some of his posterity assumed the name of Laci, as his grandson married the heiress of that family. Camden says the Lords de Greisley, who deduce their origin from William Fitz Nigel, flourished down to his time.

Kennett. Camden. William de Barrs was in Palestine, as well as a French Knight called de Barres. A Robert de Barrs went over to Ireland, where his posterity changed the name to that of Barry. William Catesby also married Joane, an heiress of one branch; another, however, long existed in Nottinghamshire.

Ash. M.S. William Chamberlain bore—3 keys, or. Philip Chamberlain bore—gu; 2 keys, crossed, or. Both were at the Siege of Acre.

Hobeden. Aubray de Rains, a gallant Crusader, had the citadel and town of Joppa entrusted to his keeping. The town was besieged by the whole army of Saladin, with whom the commander entered into negociations for surrendering

the place, by which it was agreed that if Richard came not to their relief within a stated time, the town and castle should be given up, that all those who were in it should go free, on paying for every man ten bezants, for every woman five, and each boy three. Henry St. John was given as a hostage, and carried to Damascus; and Saladin gave to Alberic an arrow, as a pledge of his sincerity—"cum accepisset a Saladino sagettam electum in signum pacis suæ." News, however, of the advance of Richard was forwarded to the garrison, whereon Alberic returned his arrow to Saladin, who thereon stormed the town, but could not take the citadel. One John Rains, of Cambridgeshire, 1130, married Sibyl Montgomery.

Vinisauf. Hobeden. M.S. 1483 Harl.

Gough. Roger de Northwode was a Crusader. The arms here emblazoned are the same as given by Sir Harris Nicolas in his Roll, although Gough asserts, that on the tomb the bearing is—sable; a cross, engrailed, between 12 chesnut leaves. There is a brass in Minster Church of this Knight. This family held large domains in Kent. The first I find summoned as a Baron to Parliament was in temp. Ed. III. The fifth Baron left two heiresses, between whose descendants lies the representation of this family. Eleanor, the second daughter, married Richard Adam, whose daughters married A. Shepperd and W. Hawe, and had issue.

807 Harl. M.S. Thomas Lord Berkeley was the first of this ancient family that went to the Crusades; in commemoration of which he added to his paternal coat of arms 10 cross patées. His original bearing was—gules; a chevron, argent. There is a Berkeley pedigree, well drawn out, in 807 Harl. M.S. In Cubberly Church, Gloucestershire, there is an effigy of one of this race, cross-legged, but whether of this Thomas or his son, who was a Knight Templar, I know not. Robert Fitz Harding, of the blood royal of Denmark, settled at Bristol. He became so great a favorite with Hen. III., that he caused Maurice, son of the above, to marry the daughter and heiress of the Lord Berkeley; whereon his descendants assumed that name, and were barons for many generations. The present family of this name trace their descent hence.

Camden.

Ash. M.S. Camden. John de Bonn, or Bohun, was present at the taking of Acre, and was of that ancient family seated at Midhurst. These Lords were hereditary sealers of the King's letters and charters; they bore—or; a cross, azure. Temp H. VII. one heiress of this family was married to David Owen, and another, called Ursula, to Southwell, Kt.

Dugdale's Bar. Henry de Boun, or Bohun, who set out for the Holy Land four H. III., died on his journey thither, and was buried at Lanthony.

Ash. M.S. Henry de Malmaines arrived in Palestine 1191, and assisted in the reduction of Acre. His arms were—or; 3 hands, gules. Nicolas de Malmaines was engaged in the same undertaking; he bore for arms—gules; 3 hands, mailed proper.

Rymer. William de Tankerville, Grand Chamberlain of Normandy, was one of the witnesses to the Agreement between Tancred and King Richard, at Messina. One of this name is mentioned in the Oxford Roll; the arms there given being—or; a lion, rampant, gules. Shirburne Castle, Oxon, was the property of the Chamberlains, who were derived from the Counts of Tankerville, formerly Camden. Camerarii of Normandy. This branch of the family chose to drop the old Norman name, and assumed that of Chamberlain, from the office of their ancestors.

Robert Trussbut, when he was in Palestine, made a claim for an hereditary honor, which the King adjudged to Peter de Pratelus: "et rex Angliæ fixisset signum secum in medio, et tradidisset draconem suum Petro de Pratellis" against the demand of the above named Robert. This ensign was a second emblem of the King; it was borne in the Invasion of England, by Robert Bertram; its color was white, and made of silk, with red claws, &c. its head, of metal, had the mouth open, by which the air entering, inflated the silken bag, and gave it the appearance of a moving beast. The first of this family in England was Geffrey Fitz Pain, to whom succeeded William Trussbut. One branch were Barons of Wragby; their honors went by heiresses, to the Rooses and the Manners, of Rutland.

Brompton. Guido de Danci was killed in Palestine, soon after the Siege of Acre. We find that family held lands in Herefordshire and Wiltshire at that date, successively styled Danci, Dauncy, Danesey, Dantesey, and at present Dansey. Their ancestor came over at the Conquest.

Stephen **de Longchamp**—whose name we find in some of the editions of Benedictus Abbas wrongly written Aunchamps, and which mistake has been followed in Hovedon—acquired much fame in Palestine, and made himself conspicuous on the following occasion: Richard being very desirous of taking the Castle of Daran, left a garrison in Ascalon, and using every precaution to prevent the enemy getting any knowledge of his movements, embarked by sea. All warlike engines were taken to pieces, and placed on board the ships. The King and his troops arrived safely before the castle; but owing to the defection of the French knights, who had retired to Achon, they were unable to surround the place. The enemy, however, confined themselves to the walls; and such was the eagerness of Richard to commence operations, that he set the example to his nobles and knights, by assisting in the transport of the engines for more than a mile from the beach. They were soon erected; whereon the King took the working of one upon himself, entrusting another to the Normans, and a third to the Poitevins. Richard also set his miners to work, who dug under the foundations of the walls. One of his engines dismounted a Turkish mangonel; and soon after, the Crusaders contrived to burn the gates of the castle, whereon the garrison offered terms, which were refused. One of the towers being undermined, they supported the foundations with wooden piles, which at an appointed time they set fire to, and when they were consumed, the walls fell, opening a wide breach, whereon a desperate mélée ensued, and the Crusaders rushed in. The Saracens retired to an inner wall, and hamstrung all their horses, lest they might fall into the Christians' hands. The assault was again given: Seguin Barret, with his squire, Ospiard, was the foremost to mount the walls. The banner, however, of Stephen de Longchamp was the first planted on the battlements; the second, that of the Earl of Leicester; and the third, that of Andrew de Chavennes. The first of the name of Longchamp that I find in Dugdale, is Hugh, who held of H. I. the manor of Wilton, by the service of two men-at-arms. Temp. Richard there was a Henry of this name, a baron, whose heiress took their honors to the Pedwardyns.

The **Sire D'Umfraville**, of that knightly family which long held domains in Northumberland, was in this Crusade. They were powerful barons in the feudal times; and one of them became,

jure uxoris Earl of Angus, in Scotland. There is a handsome cross-legged
6137 Harl. effigy of this Crusader in Hexham Church. The arms are given in the Harl. M.S.—gu; 5 fleurs de lis; crusule, or. The representatives of this family are Sir Carnaby Hagerston, Bt., the family of Lambert (who derive from Joane Umfraville,) and that of Lodington.

William Longespée, natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond, became Earl of Salisbury; which title he was invested with on his marriage with Ela de Cadurcis, heiress of that title. He was at the battle of Damietta, when the Christians were defeated. Being of a pious disposition, he made divers grants to religious houses. In an old Poem of "Richard Coer de Lion," occurs the following notices of William Longespée—

"The Erle of Salisbury afterward,
That was called, by that day,
Weber. Sir William de Longuespée."

* * * *

"Kyng Richard hyed thedyr with thate,
Almost hadde he come to late!
He laydе on with hys ax good;
Many Sarezynes he leet blood.
There was no Armure, berrayment,
So good that myght withstande hys dent;
And the Long-espay, that tyde,
Laydе on be every syde,
That doun it wente al that he smot,
With hys kawchoun that byttyr bot."

Dugdale. William Longespée, son of William Earl of Salisbury and Ela de Cadurcis, went in 1247 to the Holy Land, with 200 horse, of which he was the captain. In his journey he came to Rome, and having obtained an interview with the Pope, thus addressed him—"Sire, you see that I am signed with the cross, and am on my journey with the King of France to fight in this pilgrimage; my name is great and of note, viz., William Longespé, but my means are slender, for the King of England, my kinsman and liege Lord, hath bereft me of the title of Earl and that estate; but this he did judicially, and not in displeasure or by the impulse of his will, therefore I do not blame him for it; howbeit, I am necessitated to have recourse to your Holiness, to aid me in this streight. We see here that Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who, though he is not signed with the cross, yet, through the special grace of your Holiness, hath
M. Paris. got much money from those who are signed, and therefore I, who am signed and in like wont, do entreat the same favor." The Pope therefore, taking into consideration the elegance of his expressions, the efficacy of his reasons, and the comeliness of his person, granted him in part what he desired, whereon he received above 1000 marcs from those signed. After garrisoning Damietta

he attended Louis in his march eastward, and took a strong tower near Alexandria, wherein were the wives of many noble Saracens. He afterwards surprised a Caravan of camels, mules and asses, laden with gold, silver, spices and other precious commodities, which got him so much envy from the French, that he resolved to return to Acre and remain there with the Hospitallers and Templars; but before he could do this the Infidels gave them battle near Cairo, where he fought most valiantly, and killed 100 with his own hand, but, overpowered by numbers, was there slain, preferring death to captivity. The night before his death, it is reported that his mother, who was then Abbess of Lacock, saw a vision of the Heaven's opening, and her son, armed at all points (for she knew him by his shield,) entering therein. In 1252. when messengers came to treat with the Soldan of Babylon for the redemption of those who were in captivity, he said—"I much wonder at ye Christians, who reverence the bones of the dead, why you enquire not for those of the renowned and right noble William Longespé, because there be many things reported of them, viz.—that in the dark of the night there have been appearances at his Tomb, and that to those who called on his God many things were bestowed from Heaven; for which cause, and in regard of his great worth, we have caused his body to be entombed." Whereon the messengers brought the body to Acre, it being given them by the Soldan, and buried it in the Church of St. Croix there. Descended from this Crusader is the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

M. Paris.

There is a contemporary Poem in the language of the Trouveres of which I give a translation from the Excerpta Brit.

List ye with much grief and pity, who desire to hear the story of the valiant warrior, the good William Longespee, who was slain in Babylon at Shrovetide, who accompanied King Louis and his numerous host against a Castle of Babylon, called Massoura, which will ever be renowned in Paynim, because the King was taken in that expedition with the other Knights of his retinue; and the Count de Artois. Sir Robert the Arogant, who, by his pride and overweening conduct was the cause of the disaster, and many other esquires and valorous Knights lost their lives there, so great was the slaughter; and many a valiant man was there slain, as well as the brave Knight, the good William Longespee.

At Shrovetide, in the year of the Incarnation, 1249, [i. e. 8th February, 1250] when the Count de Artois, with many men, had passed over the river, between Egypt and Babylon, and the Master of the Temple, with all his great forces, the valiant Earl William and his Knights, they assailed the quarters of the wretched Saracens outside of Massoura. Many a Saracen was then slain there. Their camp was attacked on all sides. For the Christians came up with and confounded them, and with their trenchant swords cut them up alive. Of thirteen thousand five hundred Saracens and upwards, in my opinion, who were there attacked, not one could escape, whether mounted or on foot, there was no one so brave and courageous who did not lose his head, excepting those who then entered within Massoura, a castle which was well furnished and stored. Therein was a Soldan who swore, by Mahomet, that he would cause great mischief that day to Christianity.

The host of the Christians was withdrawn to the rear. The Knight brother, the Master of the Temple, and the Count de Artois, with his banner displayed, who determined to remain there in like manner, and the bold and valorous Earl Longespee, and the wily Knight, the Count de Province, and the Count de Flanders, with foot and horse, all remained there for repose. They unfastened their helms for air, put their arms in order, gave their horses provender, and laid themselves down to rest, of which they had great need, for they had fought hard, and had no inclination for amusement. They consulted with each other upon their future operations, whether to advance or remain where they where. In the mean while, those who desired gain, returned to the camp and found great booty there, more than my tongue knows how to relate; of gold and silver they found great abundance, more than they could carry when heaped together.

Some frankly proposed to remain till they should be reinforced, that they might advance with the greater certainty of success to take Massoura, and plunder it at their pleasure, for they had performed well that day: Saracens slain or driven from their quarters, horses and arms, and gold and silver gained, Saracens killed, beheaded, and cut in pieces; and if it pleased

God, they thought to approach Massoura with glory in the morning when their forces should be assembled.

The Count de Artois said foolishly "We do not believe the Saracens to be of mother born. We will take the Castle entirely at our will, and they who shall be found therein shall be slain, so that we shall have every thing in our power."

The good Knight, the Master of the Temple, said, "It will be more advantageous to remain here, to rest ourselves, to heal our wounds, and to enable our Lord the King to pass over,* and all to take up our quarters around him, and to beseige the Castle on all sides with our host. In the mean while, we shall be able to prepare the King's engines† to demolish the house, break down the walls, and to take the Soldan with all his great power. Neither wall nor horse shall have a master who shall not be mangled with swords of steel, and thus shall we possess ourselves of all. We have need of repose, we have fought hard. Mother of God! we have performed with great glory. Honoured be King Jesus, who hath so well aided us: without him we should have gained nothing. Honour be to him for it!"

The Count de Artois said, "Ha! Dan Templar, you always wish us to wear the skin of the wolf. You ought, by right, to advance before all, and set an example to others of brave conduct."

The Master of the Temple answered courteously, "We wear not the skin of the wolf, as is well known to brave men, you shall not be so ready, go you before, we will be the first, if we see reason for advancing."

The Earl Longespee said, "Let us act considerately. The Saracens are a cruel, fierce, and perfidious race. The Master has given his opinion most wisely. He understands much of war and advises us well."

The Count de Artois most overweeningly said, "Ye may well be English who are such counsellors. We will not desert from our purpose for what you assert or deny. Let us rush in pursuit of the Saracens by land and by sea."

The Earl Longespee, always prompt, having changed his intention on hearing what was said, replied, "Lead on now, and I will surpass you. You shall not be so speedy but I will be the first, with lance and sword, to attack the fierce enemy."

* Louis, with the main body, was at that moment on the opposite side of the river.

† Joinville states that the care of the engines was entrusted to the Count de Artois.

They laced their helms and their chapeaus-de-fer, intending to take Massoura and capture the Soldan. By the counsel of the overweening Count de Artois, the Master of the Temple harnassed the horses, and the Count Longespee displayed the cendals* They were the first, they were the right valiant. They entered Massoura as if it were their own residence. When they got in as they could, the Saracens closed all the gates, and all in Massoura watched sharply to kill the Christians if they could. They lowered the gates, which were well guarded, so all the Christians were shut within the walls. Before them run the river deep, long and wide; behind was the portcullis well barred, and on both sides were high stone walls. The Saracens surrounded them on all sides with strong Turkish bows and poisoned arrows, and with long swords of well-tempered steel, and with abundance of large stones. Then the Saracens made a fierce attack on us, and the villians, in parties of five together, threw great stones, and with heavy hammers crushed us, doing us great mischief, and sparing nothing, because the Christians had attacked them and their great power within their walls. If God had not cared for us, they would have had the entire mastery; and it was evident that not one could have escaped without the aid of God, who governs all things.

In the midst of Massoura, there is a high road from the gate to the allswallowing river. There the valiant Knights fought, and many a Saracen's head was bleeding on that day.

The Count de Artois, on his great charger, first broke through the rank of the enemy with his lance; he had neither heart nor courage to remain longer, so powerfully was he assailed with iron and steel. He overthrew the first whom he encountered, and then turned towards the river to escape by swimming. What more the Count did cannot be told you. His soul is in Hell in great torment.

The Master of the Temple, who was called William, bore himself nobly with the lance, and wielded well his sword. He was cruelly wounded by the Turks and Amirals, whereupon a great cry was raised among the Saracens, who fully expected to have dismayed him, but he was very brave, valiant and courageous, and taking his well-tempered sword in hand, silenced the cry of three haughty Turks, who were loudest among the Amirals, by cleaving them asunder with his trenchant sword. A Saracen came running light of foot, bearing in his hand a poisoned coustel, and raising the caparison of his armed horse, gave him a heavy blow on the right side. The Master perceived clearly that his horse was severely wounded; he would have struck

* I. e. banners which were made of cendal, a rich kind of stuff.

an Amiral who was highly renowned, but his horse being mortally wounded, failed him. The horse fell to the ground, and the Master was left on foot. A Brother, who was well mounted, came galloping up, and gave his well-armed horse to the Master, who, quickly mounting him, was never so happy, as grasping his good lance, ran towards an Amiral on an African horse, and thrust him through the body, so that he could no longer sustain himself. The body fell to the ground, and the devil took his soul. May he who gave the blow be blessed by God! He caught the horse by the bridal, and called to the Brother who had so well mounted him when he was unhorsed. The Brother put his foot in the stirrup and mounted the African horse. A perfidious Paynim saw this, and coming across him, plunged his trenchant sword into his body under the arm. Saint Michael bore his soul to Paradise chanting, where he will be in glory with Almighty Jesus.

The Master spurred his horse, which was strong and active, and ran to a fell and fierce Amiral, who had made great havoc among the Christians, and would still have done so if he had been able, and striking him firmly with his lance, pierced through his armour straight against the breast: he was killed in the presence of more than a hundred. A Saracen, who was his dear friend, a perfidious Amiral named Poder, came galloping up, and with his stiff lance, would have avenged his friend, and would have run the Master through the body, but Longespee would wait no longer, but overthrew him and his great horse, and running direct against the Amiral, he cut off his head and took away his charger. The Master was well freed from him, and urged his horse forward joyous and glad. A Saracen, with an envenomed arrow, gave the Master a large and wide wound in the breast, and the Master feeling assured that he was mortally wounded, ran to shelter, and confessing, repenting and receiving the communion, died immediately. His soul was richly presented to God.

In that division, Sir Robert de Vere was slain, a stout, brave and most valorous Knight. His swift horse was killed under him, and the good Knight being left on foot, stood against a wall and fought right bravely. Seventeen Saracens surrounding him, swore his death, but with his good and slashing sword he killed them all. That day well proved how courageous and valiant he was. He fought on foot till he could fight no longer. There perished his body, his soul went rejoicing to God.

But let us leave all these and now speak of the bold Knight, the best combatant, than whom a more valiant cavalier fought not in arms for Christianity since the time of Roland. This was Earl Longespee, who

* Roland or Orlando was the hero of the French legend.

fought most bravely, and right dearly sold his life. He, with five others, contended with rank after rank till the evening, when he gave himself up a martyr. The first was a Templar named Sir Wymound, who was with Earl Richard* at the investiture of Ascalon, where he became a Brother, and of him had his name, and for his valour was named Sir Wymound de Ascalon; and the right valiant Sir Robert de Widele; and Sir Rauf de Henefeld, who, by the grace of God, slew many a Saracen with his murdering sword; there was no Saracen so bold who did not in the field experience its power: also the valorous Knight, Sir Alexander Giffard, who was always swift and active in arms; this appeared one day when he wished to turn it to advantage by retreating from before the Saracens in order to embarrass them. Sir John de Bretain, his adopted Knight, who was of Bourbon and not of Normandy,† when he should have aided his lord and benefactor, cast himself into the river and was drowned.

They advanced and fought most obstinately, and before they fell, killed upwards of a hundred, making great slaughter among the Saracens. Each with a bold heart rushed upon an Amiral and struck him dead; no defence could avail. A great cry was raised upon the death of the Amirals: the Saracen soldiers, wretched race, menaced them fiercely, and swore by Mahomet they would not rest till they had amply avenged them. The Saracens were on all sides, and gave their valiant enemies furious blows, and struck them behind, not children's blows,‡ with their right trenchant swords of steel, for their lances were shivered to pieces. The good Knights kept firmly together, each as near the other as he could. They killed and wounded without, all whom they could come up with. The Christians chased the Saracens as greyhounds would pursue beasts flying to the woods. Around these five Knights gathered a great host of the unbelieving race of Saracens, well equipped with horses and arms, who when they saw the Knights were much amazed—

Sir Alexander Giffard said to his lord, "Sir, for the love of God, what do you advise? Ought we to remain here or flee for fear from the host of Saracens who surround us? The Earl answered with a bold heart, "Here ought each of us to show his prowess. Let us rush on to encounter them like

* Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Ascalon, near Jerusalem, was ceded to the Christians in 1243. The Turks besieged it in 1244 without success, but retook it in 1246. It would appear that this Templar assumed the baptismal name of the Earl on that occasion, and that he is the Knight afterwards spoken of as Richard de Ascalon.

† This distinction appears to have been made to prove he was a Frenchman.

‡ "I wot yt was no chylder game whan they togedyr met."—Tournament of Tottenham.

dogs. For the love of Jesus Christ here we desire to die; for the love of Jesus Christ we came into this land to obtain our inheritance by valour—the joy celestial—for no other object came we hither to maintain our war.

But Sir Alexander Giffard, if you can escape, you who take care of my property, and are my Knight, distribute my goods in this manner among my people. That my soul may forthwith be received with bliss, give to the poor religious that they may sing for me; and to the poor English who shall have fought in the host, and to the poor sick who are in great need, and to the lepers and the orphans, that they may pray for my soul. Give for my soul my gold and my silver; give my valuables and my arms to brave persons, and bestow all my other goods so wisely, that you may with me be in joy with God Omnipotent."

A Knight of Normandy, who was in the retinue of good Earl William de Longespee, and in whom Monsieur William had much confidence, cried aloud to his lord—"For pity's sake, sir," said he, "let us flee beyond this wide river, for so many Saracens are approaching that we shall not be able to hold out longer." "I will not flee," said the Earl William Longespee: "Never shall an English Knight be reproached with my having fled from the wretched Saracens for fear. I came here to serve God, if it be his will: for him will I suffer death, who gave himself up for me. But before I die, I will sell my life dearly." "If you will not go," said the Knight, "I will go instantly; I will stay no longer." "Go, then," said the Earl, "you who have resolved to dishonour yourself, have no reasons for staying here." He fled on his good horse which was well armed, and cast himself into the river; the water carried him away, and being at its mercy, he and his horse were drowned. His soul was presently with the devil. And many another Frenchman was drowned that day, they had such fear of losing their lives, [by the hands of the Saracens]. If they had fought for the love of God, their souls would have been in bliss with their Creator.

The Earl demanded of Brother Richard if he wished to go; and of Sir Rauf de Flaundres, who loved him dearly, and of the brave bachelor, Sir Robert de Widele, and of Sir Richard de Guise, who bore his banner,—"Will you depart and leave me remaining? for before I go, I will suffer my head to be cut off?" They all indignantly answered that, "They would not do so for any man living. God be our helper and St. George the valiant!—I commend me to God," said each to himself. Then said the good Earl Longespee, "Let us keep firm together, so shall we possess every advantage: as long as we can hold out, we shall suffer no loss: and if we be slain, we shall all obtain salvation."

The Saracens surrounded the valiant Knights well armed and well mounted, with trenchant swords, on foot and on horse, behind and before: no living man could tell their number. Monsieur Richard de Guise, who bore the banner of the bold Knight the good William Longespee as he was turning round in the crowd, had his left hand, which supported the banner, cut off; but with his stump he recovered and held it, like a brave, valiant, and vigorous bachelor. And the bold combatant, Sir Rauf de Henfeld, for the love of Jesus Christ, sold his blood right dearly; and the valorous Knight, Sir Robert de Wadele, who always went in the host to aid his lord. And the noble warrior, Brother Richard de Ascalon, fought well that day to obtain the joys of heaven. As their horses were slain, they remained on foot, and fought stoutly for the love of God.

Sir Alexander Giffard escaped with the gold and silver which was delivered to him. He got the horses together and loaded them, and to the road towards the city of Damont. He leaped into the long and wide river; he wished to arrive at Diote, as he had promised his liege lord the good Longespee, for the purpose of distributing his property according to his commands. As soon as they entered the river, the perfidious Saracens observed them, and cast the Greek fire,* which was intensely hot, upon them; but they would have been burnt to dust rather than have moved back a foot.

The Earl was beset by the Saracens very stoutly; they could not kill his horse, so well was he armed, nor could they drag the valiant hero to the ground, but they cut off his left foot with the stirrup. Right grievous was it to see his body so mangled. When the Earl felt that he had lost his foot, he alighted from his good horse, and called to Brother Richard, "Where art thou, De Ascalon! Assist us, Brother, for now we are lost." The Brother was right valiant, and retreated not. He comforted the Earl after his manner: "Be not dismayed, sir, God will hear thy prayer and his sweet Mother who is so dear to him." Brother Richard de Ascalon lost his horse; himself God rescued from many a wound in the world. And

* The chief ingredient of the Greek fire was Naptha—a light, tenacious, inflammable oil, which springs from the earth and catches fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air: this naptha, combined with sulphur and pitch, caused a loud explosion, attended with a thick smoke, and a fierce and obstinate flame, which was quickened by water, and could only be damped by sand or vinegar. The secret of compounding and directing this artificial flame was imparted to the Romans of the East by Callinicus, a native of Heliopolis in Syria. It was pretended that the mystery of the Greek fire was revealed to Constantine the Great, by an angel, with a sacred injunction that it should never be communicated to any foreign nation. It was thus confined to the Romans of the East about 400 years, when it was stolen by the Mahomedans, who, in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt, retorted an invention which had been employed with such eminent success against themselves by the Christians.

Sir Robert de Wadele fought so hard that he could no longer hold out—to God he departed, together with his valiant companion, Sir Rauf de Henfeld, who associated all his long life with the bravest. They inflicted great evils on the Saracens, and cut them to pieces, and sold their lives very dearly.

Longespee supported himself on the shoulders of the Brother, his slashing sword in his hand, and with only one foot. He cut off the head of every one he could reach, and spared neither high or low, however well armed. A Soldan said to the Earl, "Surrender immediately, you cannot hold out longer against so many, surrender instantly: if you will say so, I will defend your person and protect you from torment." To this the Earl answering cried with a loud voice, "May it please God the Son of the blessed Mary, that never among Christians it may be heard that I yielded ought to the Saracens so long as I had life, except it were to cut off their heads with my bright sword." Then said the Soldan whose name was Mascadel, "If you will not do this you shall be cut up by cruel Saracens like meat to put in salt. Nor shall your lord in whom you confide save you." The Earl replied proudly, and with a loud voice, "Save yourself if you can, base villian! Never to you or to any other will I, by menace, or from the fear of torment, renounce Jesus Christ, God Omnipotent." Then was the Earl most sharply assailed. So he again struck behind with his bright sword and cut down the Saracens who were around him, who all cried, "Mercy for God's sake."

Then said the Earl to his dear companion, the brave and valiant Brother Richard de Ascalon, "Let us keep firm together as long as we live, so shall we sell our lives dearly." "Willingly," said the Brother; "By Jesus the Son of Mary, never will I fail you as long as I have life." Both the heroes kept firm together, and did their utmost to strike their enemies with effect.

The valiant Earl of Salisbury then became infurate. They were both assailed by the wretched Saracens, who all wished to cut them down with their good swords; but they struck the Saracens behind like experienced warriors. The valiant and brave Earl rushed on an Amiral, the son of the King of Egypt, whose name was Abrael, and with his trenchant blade gave him a new blow; he cut his head in two, and the body fell to the earth copiously bleeding, be assured. It well appeared of what good temper his sword was. He caused the head to fly upwards presently; the body fell at his feet in sight of the Soldan. His soul, Ruffini carried away chanting to hell.

When the brave and renowned Brother Richard saw what a blow the Earl had given to the Amiral, he advanced and put to death five perfidious Saracens.

A perfidious Saracen came galloping up on horseback, grasping firmly a trenchant sword, and giving the Earl a heavy blow, cut off his right hand, in which he held his sword in advance. Then was the noble body cruelly dismembered; for the left foot and the right hand were cut off. When he had lost his hand he drew back, and prayed to Jesus Christ Almighty that if it had pleased him for the love of his Mother he would allow him vengeance on that bitter race.

The bold and valiant body rushed forward on one foot towards a perfidious Turk, whose name was Espiraunt. In his left hand he grasped his sword, and struck off the Turk's face with his chin, but while expiring, the Turk gave him another blow, and caused the left hand holding the sword to fly in the front.

Then the valiant Longespee fell to the ground, for he could no longer stand on one foot. The Saracens ran up right joyous and glad, and with their trenchant swords cut him to pieces.

The brave warrior, Brother Richard de Ascalon, fell wounded and bleeding upon the Earl, nor for all the land of France would he have gone away; when he saw the Earl dead, he gave himself up to death also. Sir Richard de Guise, who carried his banner, when he saw his lord die, the good bachelor, as soon as he could without more delay, fell upon his lord and suffered himself to be cut to pieces. The Earl and his bannerer, and his bachelors, and Sir Rauf de Hanfeld, the bold and brave Sir Robert Wadele, who loved him right dearly, all five good Knights were slain—all five were thus slain together. Their souls are with Jesus in Paradise.

E. Codice Cottoniano Julius A. v. fol. 176—182.

Specimen of the Poem.

"Ky vodra de does and de pite oier te sgaunt.
De bon Willia Longespee ly hardy combatant.
Ke fust oscis en Babilone a la qarame pnant.
Ke od le Roi Louys alat oson host mut gaunt.
A un chastel de Babilone Musoire e nomee.
Ke touz jours en Peinime s'ra renomee.
Pr ly Rois qe fust pis en celo chevachee.
Et ly Counte de Artoise s'e Rober'd li fers.
Ces fu par son orguile tant fu surg iders.
E meinz alt's esquiers and pruz Chivalers.
Iperderunt la vie tant urunt desterbers.
Et meint home vailant iavoit dunge oscis.
Et ly bon Willam Longespee li chivaler hardiz.
A le quarame pnant del incarnacione.
Mil and deus centz qarant neof anuz pnume.
Quant le Count de Artois dust passer le flume.
Entere Egipte and Babilone and od ly meint home.
E ly Meistre du Temple od tot sun gaunt poars.
Le vailant Count William and ses chivalers.
Assailerunt les herberges a Sarazins malurez.
Ke de hors la Musorie furent herbergez."

Verdon Bertram de, was descended from Norman ancestors, who, at the time of the general survey, held Farneham Royal, by grand sergeanty, viz.—by providing a glove on the day of coronation for the king's right hand, and by supporting his right arm the same day during the time that the royal sceptre was in his hand. This Bertram went with King Richard to Palestine, and, after the capture of Acre, had this town committed to his custody, and with it the safe keeping of the Queens of England and Sicily, with the daughter of the Emperor of Cyprus. He founded the Abbey of Croxden, in Staffordshire, for Cistercian Monks, 1176; he plentifully endowed it with lands, and gave also to it the Church of Alton, where was his principal seat and castle, which inheritance has passed to the Earl of Shrewsbury. He had, also, a grant of free warren at Wroxhall, in Warwickshire, and departed this life at Joppa, 1192. By heiresses, the lands and honors of the Verdons descended to the families of Furnival, Burghersh, and Le Blunt.

Theobold de Verdon is also enumerated in the Ashmolean M.S. as among those knights who besieged Acre; which M.S. is a transcript by Ralph Brooke, the arms being tricked in the neatest manner and with wonderful accuracy: it is entitled, "a copie of an owlde Roule in ye keepinge of Mr. Fitz William of Sprotburgh, 1563, of noblemens armes and knightes as weare wt K. R. I. at ye siege of Acon."

William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, and Longueville in Normandy, was one of the most intimate friends of Prince Henry, son of Henry II., when this deluded Prince was lying on his death-bed, after his wicked rebellion against his father. He delivered to the above-named William Mareschall his cross to carry to Jerusalem. On King Richard's determining on the Crusade, he was sent to Philip of France to treat of that matter, and was one of those who, by oath, undertook for the English Monarch the performance of all that was agreed upon. He married the heiress

of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had several sons, all of whom died without issue, and five daughters:—Maud, married to Hugh Bigod; Joane, to W. de Montchensy; Isabel, to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Sibyll, to W. de Ferrers; and Eve, to Wm. de Brahuse. This family assumed the name of Mareschall from being hereditary Marshalls of the King's palace. From Joan, the wife of W. de Monchensy, the title of Earl of Pembroke descended, by an only daughter, to Warine de Valence, a man of immense riches, and esteemed the Crœsus of England. The inheritance of the Marshalls was ultimately vested in the Parkers, through the families of Lovell and Morley.

Camden.

S. M. Gough.

Mepham took the vow of going to the Holy Land. His effigy and that of his lady are represented, cross-legged, in a Chapel adjoining to the once Collegiate Church of Howden, in Yorkshire.

S. M. Gough.

Fuller Hist. of the Holy Warre.

Alexander de Vilers was a Crusader. His effigy exists, cross-legged, in Melton Mowbray Church. His predecessors bore—sable; 3 cinquefoils, argent. During the Holy Warre he assumed 5 escallops on a plain crosse.

Ash. M.S.

Roger la Warre was at the Siege of Acre. He bore—gules; a lion rampant, argent.


Montfiquet
Fregarthyns
Ros
Kerdeston.
Wigon
Constable.
Cascelly.
Outrel
Plowden.
Fowler
Dutton.
Wilton.

Richard Montfichet was in Palestine, and previous to his pilgrimage, he founded the Priory of Tremhall.

Private M.S. Paris C. titres.

Hugh Montfichet was likewise a Crusader, and there is at present—extant of him, a bond for payment of certain monies to Genoese merchants, bearing date, 1219.

Hals. M.S.

Tregarthyns of Tregarthyns, accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land: where he is said to have carried an escallop shell to drink out of.

Ash. M.S.
Norm. Chron.

Robert de Ros, Lord of Hamlake, is mentioned in the Ashmole M.S. among the besiegers of Acre, under Richard I. He had the charge given him of Hugh de Chaumont, who was taken prisoner by Richard I., but his squire being bribed, set him free—whereon the King caused this Robert to pay 1200 marks, the price of Chaumont's redemption, and hanged the squire. He became a Knight Templar towards the close of his days, to which order he had been a great benefactor; and dying, 1227, was buried in the Temple Church; where a very beautiful monument still exists. This branch merged in the families of Maners, Grey, and Fairfax.

Benedic. Abbas.

Walter de Ros, of a younger branch, was also in Palestine at the same period. Among the perils and hardships which these valiant Crusaders had to undergo, it often happened that they were deprived of that most necessary element, water, which was frequently only to be procured at the cost of life; on one occasion as the old legend runs, "the Christian army were cut off entirely from their supplies,—men and horses were falling exhausted on the burning plain,—the Infidels in immense force, had occupied a position in front of the river." Several Crusaders, among whom were Ros and Bourchier, galloped down on the host of Saracens, and reaching the river, cut their way back to their friends, bearing with them water skins of the East, full of the luxury so needed,—hence the origin of the water bougets, in the arms of the families of Ross, who always retained them with different tinctures, or augmentations for different branches. There was another monument of one of this family, cross-legged, found on Hob Moor, Yorkshire. The name was derived from the Manor of Ros, in Holderness. There were also the Lords of Werke, Igmanthorpe and Kendal of this name; from the second mentioned, came the families of Solvin and Knock, and by heiresses from the last, the Parres; Lord de Ros, temp. H. III., was summoned as a baron; there are other families still extant of the name of Ross, who bear for arms, the water bougets.

Vinisauf.
Gough.
Dugdale.

Hist. Nott.

Sir Fulk de Kerdeston, whose effigy exists cross-legged, in Reepham Church Norfolk; bore for arms, gules, a saltier engrailed, or; this line terminated in heiresses represented by the families of Tandring, Burghersh, Granville and Chaucer.

Sep. Monts. Le Sire Ligon. This Crusader's effigy is in Cromhall Church, Gloucester. Arms—ar.; 2 lions passant, in pale gu.

Geoffrey de Lancellis fought in divers skirmishes at the Siege of Acre. This family was seated in Yorkshire for many generations; some were summoned to Parliament as Barons. Lascelles and those of this name trace their descent hence.

Roger Plowden is said to have received the augmentation of 2 fleurs de lis to his arms, for his gallantry at the Siege of Acre; his bearing being—azure; a fesse dancette, jessant; 2 fleurs de lis, or.

Geoffrey Dutton, Kt., fought among the Christian host in Palestine. Descendants are the families of Warburton, of Warburton and Dutton, as also Lord Sherborn. Camden relates that this family was descended from a certain Hudard, a relation of the Earl of Chester, and had, from an old custom, great authority and influence over all the minstrels and harpers "et id genus Omne" of the province; and that once Ranulf, Earl of Chester, being surrounded by the Welsh and nearly overpowered, he was rescued by Richard Dutton, who collected a large tumultury force of all those wandering musicians, and effected the Earl's deliverance.

Ralph de Wilton bore for arms—gules; a saltire, verry. He was at the Siege of Acre.

Robert Constable, of Burton Constable, York. We find the following in Camden about him: "in libro Monasterii de Meaux unus de Militibus Cometis Albemarliæ, qui cum rege Ricardo versus terram sanctum profectus Senex et plenus dierum crucesegnatus. His descendants remain there till this day.

Le Sire D'Omfrei was in the Holy Land temp. R. J. The Baronet of the name of Homfray claims descent hence.

Richard Fowler is said to have maintained a body of English archers in Palestine, and to have repulsed by his vigilance a nocturnal attempt on the garrison of Acre. He bore for arms—azure; a chevron argent; charged with three crosses patée sable; between three lions, or.

David Earl of Huntington, and younger brother to William the elder king of Scotland, went with our Richard I; no doubt suitably attended with Soldiers. This David was by a tempest cast into Egypt, taken captive by the Turks, bought by a Venetian, brought to Constantinople, there known and redeemed by an English merchant, and at last safely arrived at Alectum in Scotland.

Robert **Quincie** son of Saier first Earl of Winchester, bore according to Camden—gules 7 mascles, voided, or. He was joined to the Duke of Burgundy and others, on a mission to Conrad Montferrat, at Tyre, who had refused to give up some of the Pagan prisoners; which the Christian leaders had resolved to restore to Saladin, on certain conditions. He had moreover 150 soldiers, left under his command by King Richard, when he left Palestine.

Robert **Warde** was also at this celebrated siege, which caused the death of so many knights, indeed the M.S. 9057, Bib. royal Paris declares that 1200 nobles died there.

John **Fitz Roger,** as he is styled in the Ashmole M.S. was in Palestine.

Robert **Fitz John** was without doubt of that race, which afterwards assumed the name of Clavering, as the arms assigned the Crusader, agree with those given to Clavering, in Sir H. Nicolas's roll, and in 6137 Harl. M.S. He was according to the Ash. M.S. at the siege of Acre. The family seat was in Northumberland.

Baldwin **de Wake** was a crusader, he was buried at Market Deeping, where is a cross legged effigy of him, though Leland has the following, "Baldwin Wake, founder of Deeping Celle, (seven miles from Thorney de Lande, and nine by water,) lyith yn the chapitre of Thorney, in a hy marble tumbe; sum say that he lyith at Depinge." This Baldwin was moreover, one of the hostages, for the repayment of King Richard's ransom; he paid also F. l. for the scutage, for the king's redemption. He married Agnes, daughter of Wm. Humey, Constable of Normandy. Some of this family had summonses to Parliament as Barons.


Spencer.
Fitz Warren.
Fienes.
Corbet.
Preston.
Mandeville
Oscanus
Malo Conu.
D'Arcies
Scrope.
Bethune
Ferrers.
Huntingfield.
Ferrers.
Ferrers
D'Oyley
Le Venour.
Hormanville
Montalt.
Waterville.
Pact.
Ore
Wolverdinton
St Albans
Rodney
Craver
Skipwith.
Knowles
Warrell
Gurney
Malvoisin
Preed.
Pomeroy
Tunnesey.
Cont.
Lesburn.
Segrave.
Baron.
Tempest
Adeham.

Ash. M.S. Robert Corbet, of Caus Castle, was a Baron, and accompanied Richard to Palestine. From him have descended two branches of this name—the Corbets, of Shropshire, and those of Sandorne Castle.

Fulke Fitzwarren was a Crusader. He married the daughter of William Peverel, "who had two daughters, whereof Helene was married to Alaynes heyre; and Mellet the seconde wold have none but a knight of very nobil hardines. Wherefore her father promised by crye that noble young men should meate at Peverells place in the Peke, and he that proved himself in feates of armes should have Mellet his daughter with the Castle of Whittington. Guarine came to this enterprise, and there faute with a sunne of the King of Scotland, and also with a baron of Burgoyne, and vanquished them bothe. Guarine had a sheld of silver, and a prounde pecok upon his heaulme creste. Guarine wedded Mellet and had a son Fulco. Fulco had six sons—Fulco, William, Guarine, Philip, John and Alane. John, son of King Henry, and Fulco felle at variance at Chester, and John brake Fulco hed with the
Leland. cheste borde; and then Fulco gave him such a blow that he almost killed hym. Fulco the second being banished by King John, was driven by a tempest ynto Barbary. Fulco was there taken by the Soldans men and brought into him. Fulco, after he had been longe aboute the quarters of Cartage and Barbary, and ther had the love of a nobile ladye caullid Idonie, he repayred again to the quarters of England." The Ashmole M.S. enumerates him among the besiegers af Acre. The heiress of this race married R. Hankford; who had an only daughter married to W. Bourchier, Knight.

Ash. M.S. Hugh de Spencer was engaged in the Siege of Acre. One family of this
Camden. name was seated at Althorpe, Northampton, from the earliest time. Through Geoffrey de Despencer descends the present Duke of Marlborough and that family of Spencer.

Ingelram de Fiennes was in this Crusade, and married Sibyll, heiress of Faramusus de Bologne. His descendants were Lords Dacre. Richard Fiennes also was created Lord Say and Sele, from whom the present Lords derive; which property has just devolved on Sir Culling Eardley Smith, on his taking the name of Eardly.

1192. William de Preston was a Crusader 1192, when, most likely, the cross crosslets were added to his arms.

Robert Scrope, of Bolton, was a Crusader, and mentioned both in Brompton and the Ashmole M.S. He held knight's fees in Gloucestershire. This family was of considerable importance, and some of them were summoned to Parliament as Barons. There was a long suit in the Military Court temp.

Richard II., betwixt one of this name and race and Sir R. Grosvenor, touching the bearing—azure; a bend, or. The cause was given in favor of Scrope, and Grosvenor forbid to bear those arms, even with a bordure, as not being considered sufficient distinction between persons noways related.

Walter Scrope, of the same family, was also with Richard I. in Palestine. Mary, an heiress of this family, married Wm. Bowes, of Durham, the heiress of which house married the Earl of Strathmore. From other branches come the Scroopes, long resident in Wiltshire, Danby's and Fitz Randol.

Dugdale.

Brompton.

Radulph Malo Leoni, Mauleon, or Maulee, was one of Richard's ten companions in the conflict near Joppa. Soon after the gallant relief of this place by the King, the enemy made a nocturnal attack on the Christian camp, for the express purpose of capturing Richard in his tent. The troops were alarmed just in time: the King threw himself on horseback, and could only collect ten Knights around him, who were but indifferently mounted; these were the Count Henry, the Earl of Leicester, Bartholomew Mortimer, R. de Malo Leoni, Andrew de Chavegnes, Gerald Furnival, Robert de Sacy, W. de Stagno, Hugh Nevil and Henry Tyes, the King's standard bearer, (regis signifer.) Daylight came, and forward rushed the Saracens, howling and shouting. The battle raged fiercely: the knights on foot, kneeling on one knee, formed an impenetrable barrier of spears, behind which the King ordered the balista, or engine for casting darts, &c. to be worked. The mounted knights fared but ill. The Earl of Leicester was overthrown, and raised up and re-mounted by Richard. The battle raged more fiercely around the royal standard, with its lion cum leone. Radulf Malo Leoni was carried away captive, when Richard dashed in among the Moslem host, and, driving them like chaff before him, with his own hand brought off the captive knight. He fought hard to approach the brother of Saladin; who, struck by his prowess, and seeing his enemy's charger weary during the heat of the conflict, sent him as a present two splendid Arabian coursers. The family of Malo Leoni (Porlevin by origin) was settled, temp. Richard and John, at Mulgref, in Yorkshire. Their descendants, by heiresses, were the houses of Salvin and Fairfax. The name was converted into Manley.

Vinisauf.

Rot. Cur. Regis.

Adam de Maundeville was in Palestine about this time, as we find in the Rotuli Curiæ Regis, that before going to the Holy Land he gave his wife certain lands in Lole, Herefordshire. The arms are from Sir H. Nicolas's Roll.

Prince's Worthies of Devon.

Joseph of Exeter, or Josephus Iscanus, a Priest of that Cathedral, went with King Richard to Palestine. He wrote an account of this war in an Epic

Poem, entitled the Antiochia, of which now no fragment remains. He was afterwards made Archbishop of Bordeaux, and rose to this eminence entirely by his own abilities, being born of mean parents.

Robert d'Argis, or d'Arches, assisted in driving back a sortie of the garrison of Acre. The Ducal house of Newcastle claims descent from Maud, daughter of a Wm. d'Arches.

Mat. Paris. Baldwin de Bethune was with King Richard when he was arrested. I find at this time that there was a Baldwin de Bethune, Earl of Albemarle, who held also many fiefs in England; his daughter married Wm. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

Robert of Gloster. William de Ferrers, though ousted of his Earldom of Nottingham and Derby by Richard, (who gave them to his brother John,) attended the King to Palestine. "As Robert Erl of Leicester, the Erl William de Ferrers, Sir Richard de Glanville, and mani othere heye and fers, Alle hie wende to Jerusalem to do gode chaunce." He was afterwards restored to his honors. He gave to the Monks of St. Denis, in France, for the health of his own and his wife's soul, one wax taper, price thirteen pence, and a stag and a boar on the feast of St. Denis.

Dugdale. Walcline de Ferrers, cousin, as I apprehend, of the above, was also in Palestine, and departed this life at Acre, 1191. This branch terminated in heiresses, one of whom married Grey, of Groly. Through Anne, heiress of Ferrers, of Chartley, descends the family of Devereux, of which Viscount Hereford is the head.

Ash. M.S. John de Laiburne, of that baronial family,—more of whom will be said hereafter,—was slain in Palestine, before the conclusion of the Siege of Acre. William de Leyburne was also there.

Sir Fulke Doyly was in this same Crusade, and a great favorite of King Richard.

Lyke of Cœer de Lion.

"Foulke Doyly was hys name
The King hym loved for his fame"

He is represented as doing wonders in Palestine, and taking a town called Ebedy:—

"Anon they broke the toun gate
Spre Fouk with hys men in rode
No Sarazen tho hym abode
Man wumman alle yede to swerde"

John Doyly, his nephew, was also in Palestine. This family was of importance in Oxfordshire and Norfolk.

Litt. Pat. Radulf Normanville is mentioned in the letters patent temp. John, as having been in Palestine about the period of the Third Crusade. The heiress of Everingham, representative of the houses of Cressy, Normanville, Cause and Bistan, transmitted their honors to Archebald Primrose, first Earl of Rosebury.

Adam de Montalt was at the Siege of Acre.

Robert of Gloster. Sir William Watterville was a favorite Knight of Richard I., and is mentioned in the old Versifier for his prowess.

Brompton. John de Lacï, Constable of Chester, died at Tyre. He assumed the name and arms of Lacï, being the son of Richard Fitz Eustace, and the representative of the ancient family of Lacy. Roger de Lacï, son of the above, was also at the Siege of Acre; he, moreover, was one of Richard's companions at the engagement near Joppa; and when the Christians defeated the Saracens at Damietta, in 1219, this Roger was conspicuous for his valour.

Joubal. M. Paris.

Brompton. Robert le Venour de Pomfret died at Acre. This family was most ancient, being mentioned in Domesday Book. Radulphus Venator had his chief seat at Kinderton, where his posterity, under the name of Venables, have long flourished.

Dugdale.

Ash. M.S. Nicholas de Ore was at the Siege of Acre, 1192. Richard de Ore was at the same enterprise.

Brompton. Reinald Vicecomes was in Palestine temp. Richard I. Dugdale relates that the family of Skipwith enjoyed the honor of being Vicecomes of Yorkshire; and I find one Reinald was Sheriff in the reign of Richard I. Descended hence are the present Baronets of that name, and the families of Craven and Yarborough.

Fuller.

Hist. Warwickshire. Walter de Wolvardington, of Wolverton, Warwickshire, bore for his seal —a crescent, between two stars; which was a badge assumed on his return from Palestine. The arms here given are, however, those assigned by Dugdale. Descended from him is the family of Walgrave, or Waldegrave.

Ben. Abbas. Robert de St. Albans was a Knight Templar, and one whom we should be glad to disown; for he left his faith and country, and went over to Saladin, promising that by his means Jerusalem should be surrendered to him. Saladin, having taken sureties from him for the performance of his promise, gave him his own niece in marriage, and appointed him Seneschal over all those parts. This Robert soon approached Jerusalem, at the head of a large army, and while his

lieutenants ravaged the country, appeared before the gates of the town. The garrison, though but scanty, made a gallant sally from a postern, and routed his army, A.D. 1185.

Hist. Somerset.

Richard Rodney was slain at the Siege of Acre. The Duke of Buckingham claims descent hence, by an heiress married to Sir T. Brydges; the Lords Rodney descend in a direct line; and, through a female branch, a family of the name of Trenchard.

Hugh Travers went to Palestine as proxy for William de Staunton, for which service he was acquitted of all feudal obligations by his said Lord. Notwithstanding this, we find that William de Staunton is represented cross-legged on his monument, in token of his having taken the vow to go to the Holy Land. I think it most probable, that those whose effigies are to be found cross-legged and with chain-armour, went to the Holy Land, as a vow of this nature, in those rude and superstitious times, was most binding; and those who took the vow and wished to be absolved, were only enabled to do so by paying large sums, or by sending a substitute.

Thomas Knowles attended King Richard to Palestine where he acquired the arms now borne by his descendant, Sir C. Knowles, of Berkshire. One Letitia Knowles, heiress of Francis Knowles, Treasurer of the Household of Queen Elizabeth, married Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex. Her arms were —azure; a cross recercelée, voided crusulé, or.

10,210 M.S. Bib. Roy. Paris.

Ash. M.S. Dugdale.

Adam de Bavent was among the besiegers of Acre. One of this name was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, six and seven Ed. II.

Hugh Gurnay was with the Crusaders at Acre; and when that town was captured, he was appointed to take charge of that portion of the booty which was allotted to King Richard. The descendants of this race are the Newtons and Ap Adam's.

Mathew Gurnay, though of a much later date, also distinguished himself against the Saracens. His achievements are best recorded by his Epitaph in Stoke, under Hamden Church, Somerset:—"Ici gist le noble et vaillant chevalier Maheu de Gurnay jadys seneschal de Landes et capitain du castel D'Aques por nostre seignor le roy en la Duche de Guyenne; que en sa vie fu a la batail de Beaumara, et a la apres a la siege D'Algezire sur la Sarazines et a plusieurs autres batailles, en les queor il gaina noblement graund los it honour."

Hist. Som.

William Huntingfield being made, fifth of John, Constable of Dover Castle, obliged himself by an oath that he would deliver it up to no one besides the King or Hubert de Burgh, and for further security, delivered his son and daughter as hostages—the former being given into the keeping of the Earl of Arundel, the latter to the Earl Ferrers. This William obtained leave to go to the Holy Land, third Hen. III.

Peers Huntingfield was at the Siege of Acre.

Ash. M.S. Cael Huntingfield was engaged in the same memorable undertaking. Several of this family were summoned as Barons to Parliament. In the time of Henry VIII., there was taken up at Boston, the body of one of this family, with a leaden bull of Pope Innocent about his neck.

Ash. M.S. Henry de Mauvoisin joined the expedition under Richard against the Infidels.

Hist. Staff. Robert de Mouvoisin, or Malvoisin, was also, temp. Richard I., a Knight of the Cross. Sir Henry Malvoisin, of Staffordshire, bore for his arms—3 bendlets. The descendants of this race are the families of Chadwick, of Staffordshire, Stanley and Langton.

V. M.S.S. Harl. Henry de Percy was in the Holy Land. About this time, the head of the house of Percy assumed a different bearing to that of the old Percies temp. Conquest; for Agnes, of this name, being a very great heiress, married Josceline de Lovain, of the race of the Dukes of Brabant. The proud heiress gave the lover his choice of either assuming the name of Percy and retaining
Camden. his own arms, or of keeping his own name but bearing the device of the Percies. He choose the former, retaining his own arms—or; a lion rampant, azure. This Henry was, I apprehend, the son of Agnes and Josceline.

John de Percy bore for his arms, according to the Ashmole M.S.—sa; a a fesse lozengy, argent. He was at the Siege of Acre.

Brompton. William Pymkeney, styled Castellanus by Brompton, is mentioned by him
Camden. as dying before the walls of Acre. The Pymkeneys held Wedon, North-
Sum. ad Parl. amptonshire, and were summoned to Parliament as Barons.

Roger de Toni assisted King Richard in his attack on a large caravan, which was on its journey to Jerusalem. In the melée Roger would have been taken
Vinisauf. as he lay unhorsed, had it not been for the aid of his companion, Jukel of Maine, Gilbert Malmaines, then came up, with four Knights and Alexander d'Arcie, who, laying manfully about, drove the Turks before them, and

brought their booty safely to the camp; consisting of horses, mules and camels, laden with gold, silver, purple and furs, spices, war and every specimen of the productions of the East, so that the Crusaders never before had so rich a prize. The inheritance of this family passed to the Staffords and Beauchamps, and, through heiresses, to the Guises, of Gloucestershire.

Camden. Ralph Frisburn, on his return from Palestine, founded a house for Carmelites, at Aylesford Wood, in imitation of those he had observed in the Holy Land.

Ash. M.S. Ralph de Lynnesey, or Limesi, was in Palestine 1192. One of this name is mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage, and Alexander, King of Scotland, gave £200 for the wardship and marriage of the heirs of David de Lindesey, and for all the lands that were the inheritance of John de Limesi, his kinsman, in the counties of Essex, Herts., Oxon., &c. &c. The name would now be spelt Lindsay.

Dugdale.

Le Sire Bacon took on him the vow of going to Palestine. He was buried in Gorleston Church, Suffolk. This family was of Norman origin. The mullets on the chief were assumed in the Holy Land. The arms in Sir H. Nicolas's Roll and those on the tomb correspond.

Ash. M.S. Thomas Oldeham was at the Siege of Acre.

Richard Tempest took on him the vow of a pilgrimage to Palestine about this period. His monument, cross-legged, is to be seen in Selby Church.

Skelton Hist. Gr. Camden. Nicholas Segrave was a Crusader, and at the Siege of Acre. There is also a monument, most probably of this Knight, in Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire. A branch of this family was seated at Caledon, Warwickshire, from the earliest time. Their possessions descended to the Burghleighs. The name of this family, however, was derived from the manor of Segrave, Lincolnshire. Gilbert was Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, temp. Richard I. Some of them were summoned to Parliament as Barons. The Barony of Segrave remains in abeyance between the representatives of Lady Margaret Howard, viz.—Lord Petre and Stourton and Lady Isabella Berkeley.

Sir Simon Harcourt, a Knight Templar, lies buried at Worcester Cathedral, where there exists a cross-legged monument of him. In Palestine he served among those gallant warriors, of whom we find the following definition on the Glossaire de la Langue Romance :—

"Molt sont prodhomme li templier,
La se rendent li chibalier,
Qui ont le siecle asaboré
Et ont tot beu et tot taste."

Galfrid Vinisauf, in his introduction to his account of the Crusade, thus speaks of himself :—"Quod vidimus testamur, et res gestas ad huc calente memoria stilo duximus designandas noverit nos fuisse in castiis cum scripsimus." He was, therefore, in Palestine during the whole of the Third Crusade. In the end of his work, he mentions the pilgrimage which Saladin allowed the Crusaders to make to the Holy City, after the truce was agreed on. His whole narrative is evidently that of an eye witness. The combats are described by him with infinitely greater spirit than by other contemporary historians. In a description of a sea fight, he gives an animated account of the terrible Greek fire (which, he says, could alone be extinguished by sand and vinegar;) and he gives many anecdotes illustrative of the times—of horses being caught in nets or pit falls—of a Saracen who, in trying to supply the town of Acre with the Greek fire, was caught by the fishermen, as he was swimming to the walls, and others of like nature. This is by far the clearest and best narrative of this Crusade, and well worth perusal. He wrote several other treatises : one on the mode of preserving meats and wine, which, Pitseus says, is the origin of his name. From the minute description he gives of the battles and skirmishes, I have no doubt he was as capable of using his sword as his pen, and might have written—

"Quorum pars magno fui,"

as well as

"Quod vidimus testamur."

Brompton. Camden. Osmund de Stutteville was killed at Jaffa. This family came over at the Conquest. The first we hear of was son of Gundebœuf, and held Cottingham Castle, Yorkshire. One branch of this name merged in the Wake family.

Vinisauf. Ivo de Vipount, Hospitallor, soon after his arrival at Acre, embarked for Tyre, in a small coasting boat, with three sailors and ten companions. They had barely got out of sight of the harbour, ere a large double-banked Turkish galley came down upon them, armed with eighty men. At the sight of this immensely superior force, all on board gave themselves up for lost, with the exception of Ivo ; who, immediately the Saracenic galley touched their prow, leaped on board, and, with a tremendous battle axe, dealt such blows around

him, that many were slain, and the rest dared not approach. His audacity revived the courage of his companions, who, joining him on board the enemy's galley, rushed on the body of infidels, who, after a desperate conflict, were all slain or cast overboard.

Elias de Workesley was a Crusader. The name is derived from the Lordship of Worsley, Lancashire. Sir Worsley Holmes claims descent hence.

Hist. Scot. Ford. Sir David de Brechin was connected with the blood royal of Scotland, and distinguished himself in Palestine.

William de Soulis was in the Holy Land with the above-named.

Ben Abbas. Guy de la Roce, or Roach, was in Palestine during the Third Crusade.

Alain Fitz Peter is mentioned in the Rolls of the Letters Patent, as arriving from Palestine as a Knight Templar.

Lit. Pat. Aymer St. Mer, or Semer, was a Knight Templar and Crusader temp. Richard I.

Lit. Pat. Henry Fitz Reginald de Winchester set sail for Palestine. "Que vocatur Hullor de Tykesflet ad eumdu in ea usq in tram Jertometana." And all the sea bayliffs were ordered to give no obstruction to the said vessel. Several of the honorable family of Fitz Herbert were called Fitz Reginald. Sir Reginald Fitz Peter was Governor of Winchester Castle, and it is probable that this Henry may have been his son.

Rot. Clausauem. Roland Fitz Simon de Lindun, of Lincolnshire, died in the Holy Land, about 1200. Edmonson assigns the following Crusade bearings to a family of this name—gules; a chevron, argent, between 3 crescents, or.

Gough. Sir Richard de Whatton took the vow of the Crusade, and most probably accomplished it, as his effigy, cross-legged, existed in Whatton Church, Notts. Arms—argent; a bend, sable; charged with 3 byzants between 6 cross crosslets, gules.

Le Sire Rye, whose effigy, cross-legged, lies in Gorberton Church, Lincolnshire, bore for arms—azure; 3 crescents, or.

Ash. M.S. Nicholas le Gras was at the Siege of Acre. Azure; 3 lions rampant, or; a chief, argent.

William Fitz Lee was at the same Siege. He bore—sable; 3 crescents, crusule, argent.

6137 Harl. M.S. Sir John de Cogenhoe was a Crusader; his effigy exists at Cogenhoe. Arms—gules; a fesse between 3 fuzills, argent.

Thomas Chaworth, or de Cadurcis, was at the Siege of Acre.

Ash. M.S. Roger Clifford was at the same Siege. He bore—chequy, or and azure; a fesse, gules.

Ben. Abbas. Ludovic Arseles was killed near Acre, in a battle with the Infidels. In 6,137 Harl. we find a Knight of the name of Asseles, of, most probably, the same family, who bore—gules, a saltier and chief, argent.

Walter d'Argilleriis is mentioned in Vinisauf as crusesignatus.

Ben. Abbas. Robert Boves was killed at Acre.

Henry Braeley, signed with the cross, died either at Catania or Tyre.

Vinisauf. William Bloey was at Acre.

Ben. Abbas. Baldwin de Forde, Abbot thereof, died at Acre 1192.

Brompton. Drogo Fitz Ralf was killed at this same Siege.

Vinisauf. Dugdale. Adrian de Fontaines came to Acre. One of this name gave up to King Henry III. his right to the Barony of Funtell.

Vinisauf. Hugh de Ferte arrived in Palestine during the Third Crusade.

Vinisauf. Archus de Fay went with King Richard to relieve the garrison of Joppa.

William Goez arrived at Acre before the commencement of this Siege.

Ben. Abbas. John Lamburne died at Acre.

Vinisauf. Godard de Loreora was a Crusader, and followed Richard at Acre.

Ben. Abbas. Reginald de Magny was killed in a battle, on the march towards Jerusalem.

Josceline de Miemmorene, as we find him written in Benedictus Abbas, was a Knight of the Cross; Hovedon, however, styles him Mummorenci.

Ben. Abbas. John de Braybrook was at the Crusades. I find that, from holding the Barony of Moy, he was sometimes called de Moy. He was settled in Northamptonshire, and his son took the name of Ledet.

Camden.

Vinisauf. William de Praels signalized himself in an engagement with the Infidels.

Ralph Roverei was a Crusader, and was engaged in the skirmish which Richard's troops had with the Messenians, in Sicily.

Ben. Abbas. Reginald de Suffled was killed at Acre.

Vinisauf. Roger de Satya was at Acre, and afterwards accompanied Richard to relieve the garrison of Joppa.

Gilbert Tillers, according to Vinisauf, of Norman origin, came to Acre, "cum manu valida bellatorum."

Ben. Abbas. Humphrey de Velli was at Acre; and when an assault was made upon the town, the English and Germans attached ladders to the walls, whereon the Pagans made a sortie, and put to flight the English and Germans, taking the ladders belonging to the latter; they, moreover, tied cords to the scaling ladders of the English, and tried to drag them over the walls: whereon, Ralf Telli, Humphrey de Vell, Robert de la Lande et Roger Glanville mounted the ladder and put out the Greek fire which had been thrown on it; but Telli, mounting higher, cut the ropes with his sword.

Robert de la Lande was of that family which held manors in Warwickshire.

Vinisauf. Ingelram de Viene was likewise in the Holy Land under Richard I.

Brompton. John de Morvic, Canon of York, performed the part of a stout soldier at the Siege of Acre, where he was slain. He was related to that Hugh de Morvic summoned to Parliament as a Baron, and who held lands in Northumberland; he was also Sheriff of that county, and left three daughters, coheiresses, from whom are descended the families of Lumley, Martin, Palmer and Roscell.

Dugdale.

Brompton. Guy de Chesteton landed in Palestine 1192, and was killed before the surrender of Acre.

Ben. Abbas. Richard de Lexeby bore arms in Palestine, under Richard I.

Henry Teutonicus, or, as Dugdale reads the name, Tyes, is mentioned in Vinisauf as the Standard Bearer of King Richard in the battle near Joppa. His arms were—or; a fesse, and 2 chevrons, gules.

M. Paris. William le Prior built a chapel at Acre, in honor of St. Thomas, in performance of a vow which he had made for his safe arrival there. His conduct was so exemplary, that he was made Prior of his foundation. He was the faithful soldier of Christ, constantly employed in assisting and tending the poor, and in giving sepulchre to those who fell by the sword or the climate.

William de Fieules went to the Holy Land. This family was seated at Martock, in Somersetshire. And the above William bore for arms—3 lions, rampant.

Hist. Som. Dru de Muncellis was in Palestine. The family seat was at Foscote, in Somersetshire. He bore—gules; 3 mullets, or.

Brompton. Ralph Fitz Geoffrey, Chamberlain to King Richard, who, after he had taken prisoner the Emperor of Cyprus, gave him over to the charge of this Ralph, ordering gold and silver bonds to be made for his royal captive; because he had promised not to place him in irons. He was sent to Tripolis.

William Fitz Philip, or son of Philip of Kent, died at the Siege of Acre.

Henry Pigot, Seneschal of the Count de Warren, was killed at this memorable Siege. Of this family was the hereditary Viscount of Cambridge. The Pigots settled in Flintshire, Cheshire and Herefordshire. For arms vide. Plate 7, No. 1.

Robert Wacelyn, another warlike ecclesiastic, was killed while combating in the ranks of the Crusaders.

Ben. Abbas. Radulph de Croxyby was among the warriors of the cross slain in Palestine.

Brompton. Robert le Seneschal, of William de Manderville, died at Acre.

Kennett. William de Tarland was one of those Knights celebrated for their valour in Palestine, where he died.

William Malherbe was a Crusader. There was a family of this name in Devonshire.

Hugh de Swaby was in Palestine during the Third Crusade, as appears from the letters patent temp. John.

Vinisauf. Roger Sacy was at Joppa with Richard.

Rot. de Oblatis. Richard de Buttomer went to the Holy Land with Richard I.

Rot. Curiæ Regis. Mathew Oisel held the fief at Etfled before going to the Holy War, temp. Richard I.

Rot. de Oblatis. Robert Briencourt joined the same expedition.

Placitorum Abbreb. Brian de Buterle claimed the land of Buterle, for having borne the cross of Geoffrey Foliot to Palestine, for which service he was to have the above land temp. John. Arms—or; a fesse gules; between 3 torteauxes.

Placit Abbreb. Geoffrey Le Burguin, of Dorsington, Gloucestershire, was a Crusader at this period.

Placit Abbreb. Warresius de Pillesdon was declared in a suit that he had not been seized of Morbath when he went to Palestine, Richard I.

Gough. Sep Monts. John Sturmy was a Crusader. In the chancel of the Church at Tenbury, is the effigy of a child in complete armour, between his hands a heart, and his legs crossed. This is conjectured to be the son of the above, and to have followed his father, though under age. Arms—argent; 3 demi lions, rampant, gules.

Vinisauf. Roger Hardencourt, in one of the skirmishes with the Emperor of Cyprus's troops, jumped on a horse which was running loose, and charged the crowd; he afterwards arrived at Acre.

Vinisauf. William de Praels, Knight, came to Acre with other English Crusaders.

Ben. Abbas. Roger Malo, or Malus Catulus, Vice Chancellor of Richard I., was drowned close in shore off the Island of Cyprus. The King's seal was round his neck, but was afterwards found.

Ben. Abbas. Walter de Moy was killed near Acre.

Vinisauf. Ernald Mandeville arrived at Acre during the memorable Siege.

Le Sire Bensted, of Bennington Herts., was a Crusader, according to Gough, but not a Knight Templar. Arms—gules; a chevron dancette, between 6 cross crosslets and 3 bars gemelles or.

Hist. Not. Richard Lovetot was engaged in the Third Crusade, on his going to Jerusalem the King remitted to him 20s. out of 100 for his scutage. The family of Cheyney and Bromford are the posterity of this race. Arms—argent; a lion rampant, party per fesse, gules and sable.

M. Paris. Andrew de Chauence was sent from Palestine to England by King Richard, with diverse messages.

Alain Trenchner Master of the Navy of the King remained some time in the Holy Land.

> "He callyd in haste Aleyn Trenchemer,
> And bad hym to wend hym nere."

Ben Abbas. Ranulf Besace, physician to Cœur de Lion, and afterwards attached to the Church of St. Paul, was sent with a safe conduct to visit some sick captives in Saladin's camp, where he witnessed the Moslem ruler strike off the head of a Christian Knight, because the captive had dared to tell the Infidel diverse truths as to his religion. "Take my head" said the Knight, "it is what I desire, you can take nought beyond. I glorify in the cause of my death."

Rot. Curiæ Regis. William de Sirinton of Surrey made a complaint that Reginald de Cruce had taken possession of his Fief, while he was at Jerusalem, 6 Richard I.

John Loudham, Knight, was in Palestine. He lies buried in Loudham Church, Notts, where his effigy exists, cross-legged. Descended hence are the families of Ludham, Bekering and Folegamb. Arms—argent; a fesse azure; crusule, argent.

Hist. Not. Le Sire Everingham fought against the Infidels. He bore for arms—gules, a lion, verrey. The family of Primrose and the Earl of Roseberry descend hence.

Ash M.S. Camden. John de Preton was at the Siege of Acre. A family of this name was seated at Walton, Derbyshire, whose inheritance passed to the family of Loudham, above-named. Arms—quarterly, or; and gules, within a bordure, azure.

Henry de Turbeville was a Crusader, temp. 1192. This family was of consequence in England, and held many Fiefs in Gloucestershire. Camden says, "that ancient family called Turbeville or Turbidavilla, was seated at Bere, in Dorset. Arms—chequy, or and azure; a fesse, ermine.

Camden. Guy de Croun, a Baron of the realm, accompanied Richard to Palestine. The chief possessions of this family were in Lincolnshire, and were carried by an heiress to the families of Longchamp and Pedwarden.

Drogo de Merlo is classed by Kennett in his history of England as one of Richard's valiant English followers in Palestine; though it is more probable he was a vassal of Philip Augustus, for when the City of Acre was taken, the gold, silver, and all it contained, was divided between the Kings of France and England; whereon this Drogo was appointed to guard the French Monarch's share.

Vinisauf. Hist. Warw. Henry Fitz Nicholas was of that family which was seated in Warwickshire, he was Steward to Earl Ferrers, and Warden of Nottingham Castle; he was in Palestine. His brother Ralf had a royal grant of 100 Bremes from the King's preserves, at Kenilworth, to stock a Pool with. This inheritance passed to his nephew, Ralph Pipard.

Vinisauf. Hist. Not. Ralph St. Mary distinguished himself in Palestine, at the sharp conflict near Ramla. I find mention of this family in Nottinghamshire, where Pain de St. Mary was Lord of Bulecotes and Knyveton; through their heiresses, the families of Annesley, Powater and Curzon derive.

Lucas de Stabulo was killed in the skirmish near Joppa, when Des Preux was taken prisoner.

Vinisauf. Alain de Stabulo shared the same fate in that engagement.

Camden. Hugh St. Pol was among the Knights of Richard I. in Palestine. This family was seated at Mellwood, Lincolnshire, and was a branch of the St. Pol's, Counts of Chatillon.

Weever. Le Sire Leverick was Knighted in Palestine, where he was temp. Richard I.

Le Sire Caltoft of Priggeford, Nottinghamshire, took the vow of going to the Crusade. He lies buried cross-legged at the church of the above-named place. Arms—argent; an inescocheon, sable; an orle of cinq foiles.

Le Sire de Lovain also took on him the Cross. Arms—gules; a fesse between 7 billets; argent.

Dugdale. Hist. Warw. The Vidame of Chartres died on his voyage to the Holy Land. He was of the family of Ferrers, but his armorial coat differed, as he bore a bend, between 6 martlets.

Gough. Le Sire de Moreby was one of those signed with the Cross. He lies buried cross-legged at Stillingfleet. From the armorial bearing being 3 Estoiles, a bend, charged with a label of 3 points; it may be inferred he accomplished his vow.

Le Sire Scargill, Lord of Stapleton, was at the Crusade. His effigy is represented cross-legged. He bore for arms; ermine, a saltier, engrailed gules.

Lambert de Multon was, we may affirm likewise, a Knight of the Cross. His effigy, cross-legged, exists at Ancaster Church, Lincolnshire. His device was 2 bars, and in chief, 2 byzants.

Dugdale's Hist. Warw. Sewaldus de Etendon, Knight, was a Crusader. From him is the family of Shirley. He bore paly of 6, argent and azure.

Hist. Nott. Robert Heriz, de Herici, or Herries took on him the Cross, and proceeded to Palestine. Arms, azure, 3 hedge hogs, or.

Ash M.S. Henry de Heriz or Herici was at the Siege of Acre. Or; 3 wild boars, sable.

Dugdale. Robert Burnell was drowned in Palestine; whose family was co-eval with the Conquest. Descendants are the families of Burnell, Hungerford, and Erdington.

Gough Sepulchral Monts Nicholas de Rye was signed with the Cross. Arms—gules, a bend, ermine.

Walter Malbysse took on him the vow of the Crusade. His effigy exists cross-legged at Acaster, Malbysse. He bore for arms, gules, a chevron between 3 hinds' heads; erased argent.

William de Wineal, of whom an interesting monument still exists in Winchester Cathedral; bore for arms according to Edmonson, gules, a bend between 3 escalops; argent, which seems to relate to some pilgrimage. We find his name there written Wignal.

Abbrebiatio Placitorum. Richard de Waner on going to the Holy Land, temp. R J. received from his father a charger.

Sep. Mont. Gough. Le Sire Pollard was in Palestine. His effigy as a Crusader lies in St. Andrews, Aukland Church, Durham. He bore for arms, ermine, a cross engrailed sable.

John de Moten was a Crusader. Arms—argent, 3 bars, gules; a canton, ermine.

Hamo de Peler was signed with the Cross, and his effigy exists cross-legged in Melton Mowbray Church.

Le Sire Whitworth, according to Gough, was a Crusader; the arms seem to intimate an Eastern origin, or augmentation; being barry, within a bordure, charged with byzants.

The Prior of Hertford brought news to King Richard in Palestine of his brother John's rebellious behaviour.

Andreas Chenegin is mentioned by Brompton as one of King Richard's English Knights, at the battle of Joppa. Vinisauf however writes that Andreas de Chevennes was one of the number. Names being so frequently misspelt, I am inclined to believe them to be the same person. Andrew de Chavennes signed the accord of peace between Tancred and Richard, in Sicily. He was moreover, in the following engagement. "On St. Leonard's day, a number of squires were sent out from Joppa to forage, and as they were dispersed among the valleys, a guard of Templars watched over them. Suddenly 4,000 Saracens in four bodies rushed down from Bombrac, and enclosed the Templars on every side. These gallant Knights thus pressed, dismounted, and placing themselves back to back, formed a solid compact wall, through which the Turks in vain tried to break. The Infidels behaved with greater boldness than usual, charging constantly the small Christian force, discharging showers of arrows and javelins with such effect, that three of the Templars were slain, and the rest placed in the most imminent peril. The noise of the conflict by chance reached the ears of Andrew de Chavennes, who gathering together fifteen Knights, charged the Turks with Lances in rest, and succeeded in rescuing the Templars from their greatest danger; but in the mean time reinforcements had arrived on the part of the Infidels, and the Christians were again beset on all sides. Richard who was busy in repairing the fortifications of Maen, hearing of the mélée, galloped down to the Camp and sent off at once forces under the command of the Earls of Leicester and St. Pol, William de Cagen, and Otho de Pransingues. The two Earls in crossing a river, found their path barred by 2,000 of the enemy, who had lain in ambush for them; whereon the Count of St. Pol proposed to Leicester that one of them should attack the enemy, while the other should watch at a distance for the best means of improving a victory or covering a defeat; Leicester refused to act as a reserve and at once charged the enemy. The affair now from being a mere skirmish, had been converted into a regular engagement, which was only terminated by the arrival of Richard himself.

Hoveden.

Bertram de Brandiz or Brandes is mentioned in Robert of Gloucester's rhymes, as a Crusader.

Rob. Glouces.

Letters Patentes. William Kadell was in Palestine during the Third Crusade.

Gerard Kadell was likewise engaged in the same expedition.

Placitorum. Abbrebiatio Henry Turpin chamber valet to Henry II., went with Richard to Palestine. He had Fiefs in Sussex.

Roll Ed. 11. Roger de Twenge was in Palestine, he was of that family which were Lords of Kilton Castle, in Yorkshire, and who were summoned to Parliament as Barons for many generations. By the three sisters and co-heirs of William de Twenge descend the families of Hilton, Markham, and Hotham, and from the heiress of another branch the Meinills and Fancourts. Roger de Twenge bore argent, a fesse, gules; 3 popingays, vert.

Rymer. Jordan de Humey witnessed the Charter of Peace between Richard and Tancred, in Sicily. He was High Constable of Normandy. This family held Fiefs in England, as we find "Rex. Henricus II. dedit Stamford Ric de Humey. Constabulario Domini regis pro homagio et servitio suo."

Camden.

Hobeden. Wigian de Cheresburg was another witness to this same treaty.

Rymer. John le Piller was on his pilgrimage to Palestine, and when in Sicily, signed the above treaty.

Hobeden. William de Cornebure was a valiant Knight and fought in that skirmish, wherein the King was so nearly taken prisoner, and only saved by the generosity of William de Pratellis. In the hurry of springing on his horse, Richard dropped a girdle or belt studded with gold and precious stones, this, William de Cornebure picked up and restored to the King; he was related to the family of Toni.

Vinisauf.

Hobeden. Radulf de Cusi died before Acre.

Rymer. Amauri Torel witnessed the Charter of peace between Richard and Tancred.

Brompton. Radulph, Archdeacon of Colchester perished at the Siege of Ptolemais.

Peter Minnot was, according to Brompton, killed with many others, by Saladin, in August, 1191; he was styled regis Angliæ familiaris.

Galfred de Brewiere died at the Siege of Acon. He was of an ancient Baronial family. There are some of the name now extant.

Ox. Roll. William Autreve joined the Third Crusade. He bore azure, 5 lozenges in fesse, argent; a label of 5 points, gules.

Ox. Roll. Fitz Allen John. Gules, lion rampt. or.

Ox. Roll. Henry Fitz Allen. Barry 6; or and gules.

Fitz Osbert.

Ox. Roll. Walter Maltrevers. Sa fretty, or; a canton gu, 3 lions, argent.

Ox. Roll. Bartholomew Morston. Ar, chief, gu; 3 choughs, or.

Ox. Roll. Gilbert de St. Aubrey.

Richard de Scakerlunt on going to the Crusade, appears by the Rotuli Clausarum to have received 5 marcs, 1221.

S. M. Gough. Chidiocks. Two cross-legged figures of this family lie in St. Peter's Church, Dorchester.

Gough. Baron, of Kendal. His effigy lies cross-legged at Furness Abbey.

William Septvans, Sheriff of Kent, lies buried cross-legged at Chartham, Kent. Arms—azure, 3 winnowing baskets, or.

Let. pa. Gerard Brochard bore arms in Palestine as Knight Templar.

Lambert, Peramb, Kent. "William, a Scot of Perth by birth, by trade a Baker, in charitie so abundant, that he gave his tenth loaf to the poore, in zeal so fervent that he vowed to visit the Holy Land. But on his journey, as he passed through Kent, he was slain by his servant—burried at Rochester; afterwards sainted, and shewed many miracles.——"

Adame de Archdeacon and the following list are mentioned in the roll of the Ashmole library as being at the siege of Acre. His arms were argent, a chevron, sable. The Heiresses of this line married into the families of Hopton and Baux.

Robert Cokefield bore gules, a fleur de lis ermine.

Walter de Dotavile was of that family whose name became corrupted into Dunstaville, one branch of whom was seated at Castle Combe, Wilts, merged through an heiress in the family of Wriotesley. The above Walter bore argent fretty, gules, on a canton, gules, a lion passant, or.

Camden. Geoffrey Gienville. Arms—party per fesse, ermine and azure; a lion rampt. argent. This family, originally of Lorrain, early settled in Shropshire, and another branch in Westmeath, Ireland.

William Dambesace. Argent; 3 dice, sable, pierced, argent.

Oliver de Cudham, Chequey, argent and gules; a fesse, azure.

Robert de Cudham. Chequey, or, and gules; a fesse, azure.

Lucas de Feringes. Argent, 2 barrs, gemelles; and a lion passant, in chief, gules.

Hubert de Borgheise, or Burghese. Gules; a lion rampant, or; a label of 5 points, azure. This was a most ancient family; several of whom were summoned to Parliament as Barons.

Ralf Marconville. Quarterly, gules and azure; in the first quarter a lion rampant, or.

William Lee.

Ralf de Musard. Gules, 3 plates. The Barons of Stavely, Derbyshire, were of this race. Their posterity bore the name of Treshville.

Ralf de Kyrketon. Argent, 6 eagles, displayed, sable.

William de Apelfourd. Or; a fesse, gules between 3 lozenges, verrey.

John Balun. Barry of 6 indented; argent and gules. Hamelin Balun was Lord of Abergavenny.

John Bokesle. Argent; a fesse, gules.

William Bodiham. Gules; an inescocheon, argent; an orle of bezants.

Walter de Muttans. Argent; a bend, sable. A branch of this name held possessions at Peckleton, Leicester, whose descendants were the families of Vincent, Pole and Harington.

William de Lucemburth. Barry of 10, argent and azure, on a chief, or; a lion passant, gules.

William de Mantell. Gules; a fesse, argent; a label of 5 points, or.

John de Flanders. Gules, fretty, or.

Baldwin de Flanders. Or; a lion rampant, sable, within a bordure, ingrailed; gules.

Constantine de Flanders. Or; an inescocheon, gules.

Nicholas le Gras. Azure, 3 lions, rampant, or; a chief, argent.

John la Haye. Argent; a sun in glory, gules. One branch of this family, by a marriage, is represented by that of Duncourt; another settled in Lincolnshire, by those of Lovell and Cromwell.

Roger de Lewkenor. Azure, 3 chevronels, argent.

Robert de Hardres. Ermine; a lion rampt. gules, over all, a chevron, or.

Walter de Helion. Or; 3 stag's heads, azure. This family was seated at Bumstede, Essex. "Quem per Baroniam tenebat."

William Munchensi. Or; 3 inescocheons, verry. Of this family, was Warene Monchensy, who married the heiress of the Marshalls, and by her transmitted to his daughter's husband, W. de Valence, the Earldom of Pembroke.

Emery de Lucy. Azure, 3 lucies, crusule, or.

Gumbold de Pancevot. Gules, 3 lions rampant, argent.

Robert Linet. Argent, crusule, gules; a lion rampant, sable.

Geoffrey Lucy. Azure, 3 lucies, or.

Anselm de Vile. Argent; a fesse, 3 mullets in chief, gules.

Lucas de Viene. Azure; a fesse, dancette, or.

Henry de Pembrygge. Barry of 6, or, and azure.

John de Peckham. Azure, 6 annulets, or.

William de Odingsell. Argent; a fesse, between 3 mullets, gules.

William Hereford. Gules; a lion rampant, double queue, ermine. One branch was seated at Houghton, Norfolk.

William Paynell or Paganel. Or; 2 bars, sable, 3 martlets, gules.

Thos. Paynel. Or; 2 bars, azure. From the Devonshire branch came the Cogans of Ireland, and the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, and from another of Newport Pagnell, the Lords Somerie.

John de Pantore. Or; a saltire, gules.

Alan de Plokenet. Ermine, bend, sinister, lozengy, gules. Joan de Bohun became the heiress of the barony, 1327.

Alain de Tuithman. Argent, 3 cinqfoils, sable.

John de Sillingheld. Azure, 6 leopard's heads, regardant, or.

William de Rode. Azure, lion rampant, or. Horncastle, Lincolnshire, was held by one of this name, 1190.

Lucas de Poynge, or Pointz. Barry of 6, or, and vert; a bend gules. A very ancient family, the heiresses of Nicolas, IV. Baron, married John Barry and J. Newborough.

John de Scovenei. Or; a chevron, gules.

Richard de Tame. Or; 6 eagles, displayed, sable.

Henry de Ralee. Gules; a bend, verrey, crusule, or. There is a sepulchral monument, cross-legged, in Exeter cathedral, of one of this race.

William de Northie. Quarterly, argent and azure.

Roland de Okstede. Argent, an oak-tree, vert, with acorns, pendent, or.

Ellis de Rocheford. Barry of 12, argent and azure; a chief, indented, gules.

Thomas Sandair. Or on a chief, gules, 3 lions rampant, or.

Ralph de Wodebith. Barry of 10, argent and azure.

Bartholomew de Wotingby. Argent, 6 lioncels rampant, sable.

Walter Fitz Humfrey. Quarterly, ar and sable.

W. de Henry. Gules, a cross, argent; a label of 5 points, azure.

Nicolas Haulo. Or, 2 chevrons, gules, on a canton of the II. a crescent, argent.

John de Munceus, Gules; a maunche, or.

Gilbert de Monvile. Argent, 3 mullets, pierced, gules.

Ralf Perot. Quarterly, or and azure; indented per fesse.

William de Orleston. Or, 2 chevrons, gules, on a canton, of the second, a lion passant, argent.

Ralf de Nell. Gules, 2 dolphins in pale, or.

Stephen de Sodan. Azure, 3 bends, argent.

John Lamare. Gules; a maunche, argent.

William Ichingham. Azure, fretty, argent.

Philip d' Albington. Argent, on a bend, gules, 3 eagles, dis. or.

Godfrey de Basemes. Gules, an inescocheon, argent, flureté, or.

Henry Apuldurfield. Ermine; a bend, verry, or and gules.

Robert Agilon. Gules, a fleur de lis, argent.

Wm. Agilon. Azure, a fleur de lis, or.

John de Borne. Ermine; a bend, azure.

Stephen de Boton. Azure; a chief dancette, or; charged with 3 torteaures.

Ralf Eslynge. Azure; a bend, cotised, or, between 6 boar's heads, or.

William Burblinge. Argent; 3 fleur de lis, sable.

Henry Purchell. Paly of 6, or and azure; a fesse, gules.

Robert de Champagne. Parry of 6; nebule, argent and gules.

Leben. Gules, 2 gazehounds, trippant, argent.

Legenne. Argent, 3 lions rampt. sable.

Clingi. Sable, 6 lions rampt.

Cokynton. Gules, 9 cocks, argent.

Leveland. Sable, 3 wolves' heads, argent.

Le Sire Potencen. Or; 3 fuzills, sable; a chief, paly, gules and argent.

Covent. Gules, a fesse; ermine between 3 mullets, or. There were Knights of this name in Sussex, temp. H. III.

Mac Wire. Argent, a chevron, gules; crusule, sable.

Roger de Monteforte. Or and azure, bendy, sinister of 10. The above Roger was of the Warwickshire branch, descended from Turstan de Pastonbery, temp conquest—but had no connexion with that family of which Simon de Montfort was so conspicuous.

Robert de Hingham. Argent, 5 chevronels, sable.

Roger de Tilmaston. Ermine, 6 lioncels, rampt. gules.

Stephen de Mountjoye. Gules, 3 inescocheons, or. Ralf Mountjoye held lands on the Derwent, Derbyshire, temp. E. III.

Gilbert Monnile. Gules, 3 mullets, pierced, or.

William Heringoe. Azure, 6 herrings, naeant, or.

Robert Muntein. Azure; a bend, or.

Roger Clifford. Chequy, or, and azure; a fesse, gules.

Richard Marlet. Or; 3 mallets, gules.

Thomas Marimes. Or; a cross, ingrailed, gules.

William Crepinny. Argent, 3 bars, lozengy, gules.

Geffrey Meremone. Or; 2 bars, sable, in chief, a mullet, gules.

Adam de Mingie. Or, on a canton, azure; a leopard's head, erased, argent.

Ralph de Hacket. Sable, 3 lucies, crusuli, argent.

Nicolas de la Hise. Argent, 3 legs, gules.

William Hornes. Or; 3 hornes, gules, laced sable.

Le Sire de Corame. Or; an inescocheon, sable; a label of 5 points, gules.

John Males. Gules, 3 buckles, or.

Stephen Cosington. Azure, 3 roses, or.

John de Mareley. Or; a cross, gules, fretty, argent, between 4 eagles, displayed, azure.

Nicolas Criell. Party, per fesse, or, and gules.

Simon de Creze. Gules; a cross, ingrailed, or.

Ralf Romevalle. Or; 2 chevrons, gules; a canton of the second, charged with 3 leopard's heads, regardant, argent.

Le Sire de Renti. Gules, 5 battle axes, or.

Robert de Vel. Argent, on a bend, sable, 3 veals, trippant, argent. This name became Vele.

Giles de Tamworth. Argent, a fesse; dancette, between 3 griffins heads, sable.

Ralph de Stopham. Argent, 3 crescents, gules; a canton of the II.

Symon Moloun. Azure, 7 bezants, on a chief, or; a lion rampant, gules.

William Maube. Argent, a lion rampant, sable, escallopè, gules.

Robert Witefield. Sable, a bend, lozengy, or.

Richard de Wanton. Or; a saltier, gules.

Robert de Evely. Paly of 6, argent and gules; a bend, sable.

William de Fenkeham. Argent; a fesse between 3 annulets, gules.

Bartholemew Estornham. Gules, a fesse and 3 mullets in chief; argent.

Robert D' Ufford. Sable; a cross, ingrailed, or.

Le Sire de Dudeman or Dodeman. Barry of 6, or and gules; a bend, azure.

Cheselin D'aras. Gules, a chief, ermine.

Warine de Bassingbourne. Gyronny, or and gules.

William de Peyfrer. Argent; semè de fleur de lis, sable.

Mathew de Irie. Or; a bend, azure.

Thomas de Kent. Argent, a fesse, gules.

Le Sire de Baspes. Paly of 6, gules and verrey; on a chief, a fleur de lis, sable.

Bertram Tancrery. Azure, 2 bends, argent.

John le Strange. Argent, 2 lions passant, gules.

John de Staverton. Argent, fretty, gules.

Lawrence de Seintmore. Argent; 2 chevrons, gules; a label of 5 points, azure.

Nicholas de Besome. Ermine; a fesse, azure.

Otes de Traseme. Azure; 3 bends, or, within a bordure, ingrailed, gules.

Roger de Rome. Argent; a fesse, sable, in chief; a lion passant, gules.

Walter de Tupiger. Azure; an inescocheon, argent.

Hugh de Turkeylle. Or; a lion rampt. gules.

Thomas de Tychesey.

Walrois de Valoynes. Gules; a fret, argent. This family was seated at Oreford, Suffolk.

Robert de St. Quentin. Or; 3 chevrons, gules; a chief, verrey. This family was possessed of Hornby, Yorkshire, and by an heiress their property descended to the Coniers.

Bartholemew Pennese. Azure; a chevron, argent, fretty gules, between 3 crosses, flory, argent.

Hamon de Gatton. Chequy, ar, and azure.

John de Bikenor. Argent, on a chief, azure, 3 lions rampt. of the first.

Robert Fitz Nell. Paly of 6, argent and gules, on a fesse, azure, 3 bezants.

Baldwin Boliere. Sable; a bend between 14 billettes, argent.

Hamon Bonet. Chequy, or, and gules; a chief, azure.

Aymer Beices. Or; a lion rampt, gules, within a bordure, sable, bezantè.

Picholas Abelin. Or; a cross, sable, charged with 5 eagles, dis. argent.

Ralf Badelismer. Argent; a fesse, cotised, gules. Tony Castle, Kent, was the chief seat of this family; the male line became extinct, but through heiresses, was represented by those of Roos, Vere and Mortimer.

Philip de Ferni. Party, per fesse, argent and gules; a lion rampt. counterchanged.

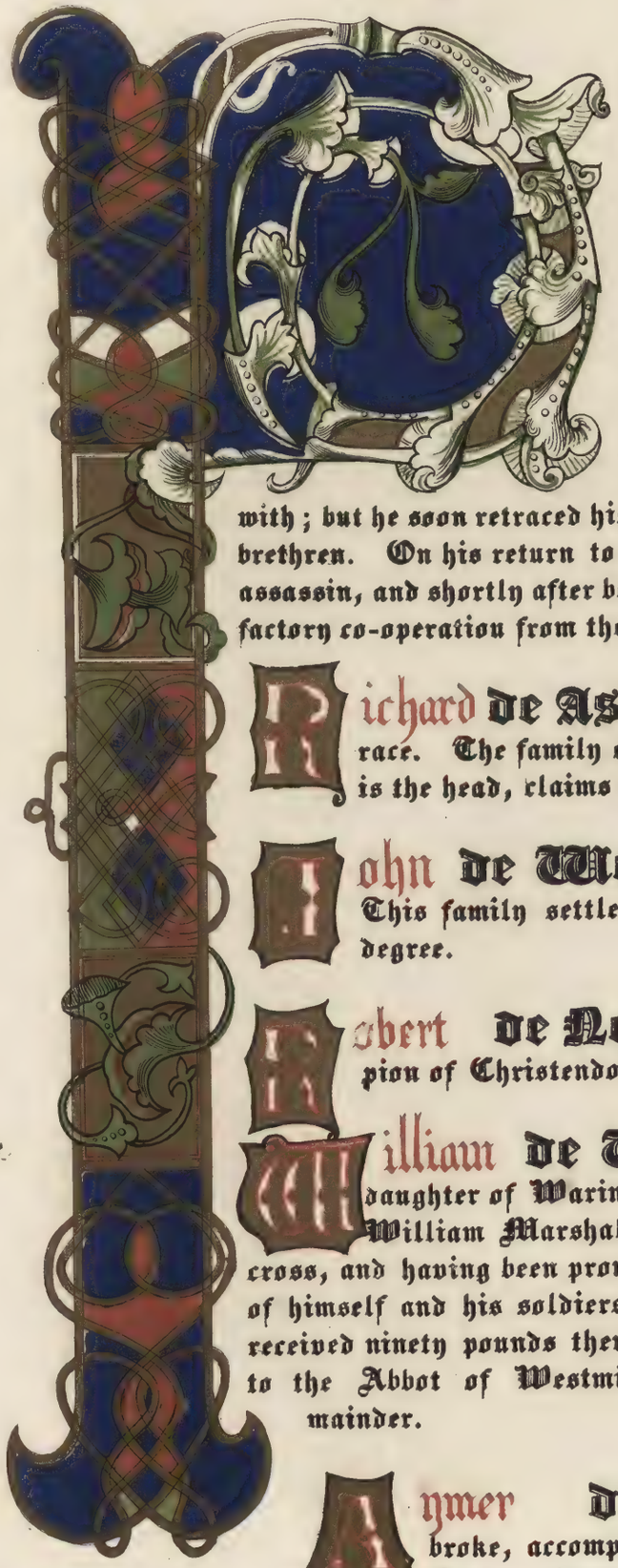
William Boyvile. Gules; 3 saltiers, argent.

Roger de Fonche. Ermine, on a fesse, gules, 3 bezants.

Gifford le Beff. Gules; 3 lions pass. argent; a label of 5 points, azure.

End of Third Crusade.

When the Third Crusade was found to have proved such a complete failure in comparison with the vast expenditure of blood and treasure lavished on it, it became no easy task to rekindle the enthusiasm of Europe; and we no longer read of mighty outpourings of its chivalry to conquer or die for the recovery of Jerusalem. The difficulties of the undertaking, the ruin of those who had joined the former Crusades, and the jealousy of the different sovereigns, all combined to prevent those grand expiditions, such as that of 1191, when France, England, Germany, Italy and the shores of the Baltic sent forth their crossed Knights to recover that holy sepulchre, the day dream of their existence. Nevertheless, there were several armaments of various magnitude, which brought succour, though oftentimes illtimed and generally scanty, to the Christians of the East, in most of which some English Knights and nobles are to be found mentioned for their valour. In 1204, under the auspices of the Republic of Venise, a large armament set sail for the avowed purpose of a Crusade, generally termed the fourth, but which was chiefly remarkable for the conquest of Constantinople. The next event of importance as regards the history of the Christian dominion in Palestine, was the invasion of Egypt and the capture of Damietta, under the King of Jerusalem, in 1220; at which period many Knights from France, England and Germany joined the army of Eastern Christians. The Emperor of Germany, in 1228, led a force to the Holy Land, and though celebrated for no brilliant action, was fortunate enough to recover Jerusalem from the Sultan of Egypt, owing to his quarrels with the Sultan of Damascus; this was termed the Fifth Crusade. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, set sail with a considerable force, and landed in Palestine in 1239, but he arrived there during a profound peace. The next expedition which, though chiefly confined to the French, was justly dignified by the title of the Sixth Crusade, it took place under Saint Louis, in 1248, and ended most disastrously in the capture of that Monarch and his army. The enterprise of Prince Edward in 1269, which, though of considerable promise, brought about no result of importance, seems to have been the last of these romantic expeditions. As these desultory armaments, therefore, scarcely deserve to be classed as distinct Crusades, and succeeded each other so rapidly, I shall in future merely mention those English Knights who were partakers of them, according to their chronological precedence; as with the exception of the force under Prince Edward, they went in detached and scattered parties at various and successive epochs.



Plantagenet **Edward,** son and successor of Henry the III. of England, made an arrangement with St. Louis conjointly to make war on the Infidels: but, while the French Monarch wasted his forces before Tunis, Edward sailed to Acre. He marched out thence at the head of a considerable force in 1270: passing by Nazareth and Caiphas, he laid waste the country, and caused to be slain what Infidels he met with; but he soon retraced his steps, fearing the treachery of false brethren. On his return to Acre, his life was attempted by an assassin, and shortly after being disgusted at not receiving satisfactory co-operation from the Christians, he returned to Europe.

Richard **de Aston** was ancestor of an important race. The family of this name, of which Lord Aston is the head, claims descent hence.

John **de Weston** engaged in this Crusade. This family settled at Salton, and was of Knightly degree.

Robert **de Newton** was also a valiant Champion of Christendom.

William **de Valence** married Joane, sole daughter of Warine de Munchensi, sister and heir to William Marshall, in 34 H. iii. was signed with the cross, and having been promised 2,200 marks for the supporting of himself and his soldiers in the Holy Land, and having only received ninety pounds thereof, he obtained the King's precept to the Abbot of Westminster for the payment of the remainder.

Aymer **de Valence,** Earl of Pembroke, accompanied Prince Edward to Palestine. He is said to have been killed in France, in a

Tournament appointed by himself, in honour of his marriage with his third wife, daughter of Guy de Chastillon. In the Harl. M.S. 4204, I find the following testament:—"I, Mary of St. Paule, Countesse of Pembroke, Lady of Werfforde and of Monteniac to be buried in the Church of the Soers Mimeors de Demex, in the part thereof where my toambe is made. Sr. Amer de Valence, my late Lord, Earl of Pembroke,"—to whom she was executor,—"is buried in the Church of Westminster, to which Church he gave a cross, with a fote of gold and emerauldes, which Sir William de Valence brouht from the Holy Land." The possessions of this race passed to the family of Strabolgi.

Dugdale.
Parl. Rolls.

The Seventh Creation under Henry Earl of England.

Rojer de Clifford. Chequey, or and azure, a fesse, gules. His arms are represented among 10 other figures on Edmund Crouchback's tomb. From hence descends the family of Southwell and Lord Clifford.

Reginald de Argentine went to the Holy Land, 14 Hen. III., where he became a Templar. He was standard bearer to the Christian army in the great battle of Antioch, wherein he bore the banner, till his arms and legs being broken he was killed.

M. Paris.

Richard Argentine was likewise in Palestine. This family held Wimondley, Hertfordshire, by grand sergeanty, to be the King's cup bearer on the day of their inauguration; wherefore they bore gules, 3 cups, argent. Elizabeth the heiress of this line, temp. H. VI. married W. Allington, Knt. The family of Napier also claim descent hence.

Robert de Waleran, or Waldron, (called by some) a Knight Templar, at all events he was under the vow of going to the Crusade.

Hugh Kynnardsleye was in the train of the Prince, and for his achievements in Palestine, received the augmentations to his arms as given on the plate.

Halls. M.S. Cornwall.

Walter de Molesworth, Sheriff of Bedfordshire, 1268, accompanied Edward into Palestine. After his return to England he was then Knighted. Viscount Molesworth is his descendant.

Leland, Itin.

Sir Richard Stapleton was in Palestine. He is buried in Exeter Cathedral. He was brother of Walter, Bishop of that Diocese. The Barony of Stapleton is vested in the family of Metham.

Sir Arthur Chichester has also an effigy as a Crusader in the same Church. The Chichester Arms—chequey, or and gules; a chief vaire were formerly visible on the shield.

Inbent Exchequer.

Hamon l'Estrange. Estraneus or Strange, being in the Holy Land, and there wanting money, was obliged to contract a loan with certain Merchants, for which he gave a bond; the repayment was guaranteed by Prince Edward, and the Knights Templars. The deed is given in the ancient inventories of the exchequer. He held lands in Gloucestershire—the heiresses of this line were married to G. Brydges, Earl of Chandos, and Sir J. Egerton, Knight.

Roll Ed.

Sir John de la Beche held lands in Berkshire. 5 cross legged figures of this family lie in Aldworth Church.

V. Cart. Placit. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, was in the Holy Land; his effigy as a Crusader is in the Cathedral of Exeter, on his head is a casque and hood of mail. This cenotaph was most likely erected by his daughter, the wife of Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon.

William de Everle. Or; a bend, azure, charged with 3 escallops.

Galfrid de la Hyde. From whom, through an Heiress, decends Viscount Jocelyn.

Radulf de Broghton. There is a monument of one of this family in Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire.

Dugdale. Robert Peyton, assumed the name of Ufford, from the Barony so called; he was in the Holy Land, 1270, and on his return was made Justice of Ireland.

James Aldithley, celebrated for his conquests over the Welsh, went on a pilgrimage to St. James, in Galicia, and afterwards to the Holy Land. Shortly after his return thence, he broke his neck. As a singular specimen of the customs of the time, we may mention, that Hugh the brother of the above, being in the King's service, received twenty hogsheads of wine, as his wages for serving in the wars. The name was soon converted into Audley; descendants of this race are, Lord Audley, and Stanley, Earl of Derby.

Herbitus Chaworth.

Pain Chaworth.

Patric Chaworth.

These three Crusaders followed Prince Edward.

Bartholemew de Brianson, was of a powerful family, and joined the seventh Crusade.

William de Souch, had license to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His arms, gules; bezant, denote their Eastern origin.

Stothard. Richard de Wellesburne, son of Simon de Montfort, assumed the name of Wellesburne, he passed some years immediately after his father's overthrow, in the service of the Cross.

Gilbert de Talbot was a Crusader, and remained in Palestine some years after the termination of the third Crusade, which is proved by one of the Courtois Deeds; for authenticity and account of which, vid. Revue Hist. de la Noblesse, vol. iii. The one in which this Gilbert is mentioned, is for the hire of a ship from Constantinople, in 1205, to convey himself and others to Toulon, for the sum of £1600 tournois; it runs thus:—

Nos Bertinus de Alto forti Willelmus de Degonio cum duem sociis. Ulandus Hazebrok, Olbertus de Robais, Thomas Berton, Balduinus de Sacken. * * * * * * * * * Mèlitès, Gillebertus de Talbot, Leonardus de Landast, Robertus de Lake, Ricardus Arele, Robertus Villani, Willelmus Straten, Matheus Gorram et Philippus de Graim, armigeri Notum facimus universis præsentes litteras inspecturis quod Andreas Pignolus et Francechinus Spinola, Veneti cives, domini et parcionarii navis que vocatur Sancta Crux, locaverunt nobis pro certâ mercede navem predictam completam et omnibus sarciis suis furnitam, et promiserunt per stipulacionem sollempnem transportare nos Deo dante in dicta navi us que ad Telonum vel quocumque dicta navis ire poterit per mare et portum fecerit. Promiserunt etiam et convenerunt honerare seu honerari facere suis expensis in dictâ navi omnes illas res quas nobis placuerit in ipsa navi ponere sive poni facere, tam pro nutrimento quam aliis usibus. Nos rursus promisimus et promittimus pro mercede libras mille sexcentas turonenses dictis civibus seu eorum certo nuntio dandas et solvendas, per hos terminos, videli cet in Parisiis libras mille turonenses usque proximum festum Purificationis. Beate Marie, et alias libras sexcentas infra mensem unum, post quam dicta navis applicuerit ad Telonum vel alium portum. Que omnia et singula promisimus ad invicem inter nos et dictos parcionarios dictis nominibus attendere, complere et observare et in nullo contravenire, alio quin penam dupli valimenti dicte navis inter nos stipulantes et proinde nobis ad invicem obligavimus pignori bona nostra habita et habenda. Et nos in lutemoneum veritatis Sigilla nostra presentibus litteris duximus apponenda. Actum Constantinopoli, anno Verti incarnati Mo. CCo. quinto mense Maii.

This deed—the original of which is said to be one of a collection of genuine bonds, found in the archives of Genoa on the occupation of Italy by the

French—is a small scrip of parchment, apparently written at the epoch its date indicates. Mr. Borel d'Hauterive, in his third vol. of the Revue Historique de la Noblesse, has entered into full particulars as to the authenticity of these bonds.

I find that, of the most noble house of Talbot, there were two of the name of Gilbert, who might have lived about this time. One whom, in twelve H. II., held knight's fees in Hereford; another, forty-four Hen. III., was Governor of Grosmund and Skenfrith Castles, and was one of the Justices in Eyre for Herefordshire. Of this race was the gallant John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, the terror of the French and glory of his country. The present house of Shrewsbury descend from the same origin, as I have before noticed.

Ash. M.S. Roger Talbot was at the Siege of Acre 1191.

W. Tyr. William de Montacute, Grand Master of the Hospitallers, in 1216 led his forces into Egypt. Further mention is made of him in Philip Albini's letter to the Earl of Chester. Vid. account of Philip Albini.

Randle de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, on his return from the Holy Land, built Beeston Castle, in Cheshire.

Raoul de Vernon was in danger of being taken prisoner by the Infidels; whereon, says Joinville—

> "Moy e mes chevaliers ferimes
> Des Eperons et alames rescoure
> Monseigneur Raoul de Vernon."

The family of Vernon is one of the oldest of Norman extraction. George Vernon took the name of Venables in addition to his own. Descended hence is Lord Vernon, and other families of that name.

John de Busseye was killed in one of the engagements near Damietta. He was nephew of Hugh d'Escoz, or de Scot (according to Joinville) "Navrè de trois glaives au visage," near Massoura.

Mat. Paris. Philip Albini went to Palestine 1222, when the Christians suffered their reverse before Damietta. We find the following account of the expedition, in a letter from him to the Earl of Chester: "To his most noble friend Ranulf Earl of Chester and Lincoln, Philip Albini sends greeting. I make known to your excellency, that we sailed from the port of Marseilles the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and on the Monday before the Nativity of the same we arrived before Damietta. There we met a great number of vessels that were sailing from the town: whereon, we hailed a boat; and those on board it, for

some money, came to speak to us, and gave us most distressing news. It seems, that our Crusaders of Damietta, as well as the princes who were there, i. e.—the King of Jerusalem, the Legate, the Duke of Bavaria, the Grand Master of the Temple, and William Montacute, Grand Master of the Hospital, and a number of others, amounting, in all, to 1,000 knights, more than 5,000 cavalry, and 40,000 infantry, set out on their march towards Babylon, against the wish of the King of Jerusalem. They had been on their way about three weeks, and had accomplished nearly half the distance between Damietta and Babylon, when the Sultan and his brother Conradin appeared, with the most numerous army they could assemble. They harassed our troops and assailed them constantly; not, however, without loss on their side. But when our Crusaders wished to return to Damietta, the inundation of the Nile set in, and the Christian army was enclosed between two branches of the river. The Saracens, by cutting through a large Dyke, contrived to inundate the Christian camp, so that our people, to their great wretchedness, were in the water up to their middle and armpits, and they would all have been killed had the Soldan chosen it; they therefore accepted a truce for eight years, which he offered on condition that they should surrender Damietta and all the prisoners in the town. In guarantee of which accord, the King of Jerusalem, the Legate, the Duke of Bavaria and several other persons of distinction remained as hostages. When we learned these tidings we felt great grief—and indeed, all Christians ought to be afflicted. Wherefore, as we did not choose to be parties to the surrender of Damietta, we set sail for Acre, where we arrived the day after the Nativity of the blessed Virgin. The following day Damietta was surrendered to the Sultan, who, on his part, released all his prisoners. I give you notice that the King of Jerusalem intends passing over into England; I therefore intreat you to realize those promises which have been made in the name of the King and other nobles, by giving him all assistance in your power. In fact, it is impossible to write how much Christendom is indebted to him.—Fare-thee-well." The armorial bearing of the Albini family I have already given.

Dugdale. Roger de Montalt passed away a great portion of his lands to the Monks of Coventry, in order to furnish himself with money for this Crusade. The arms of Montalt are given by Sir H. Nicholas—azure; a lion rampant, argent.

William Berard, an English Knight Templar, was in Palestine 1250.

William Bethune, (or as Willardhouin terms him, Guilluimes l'avoey de Bethune), joined the fourth Crusade, and assisted in the capture of Constantinople. I find in Dugdale, that this Bethune held lands in England at this time, called there Advocate of Arras.

Wm. Tyr. Cont. John Neel also participated in the conquest of the imperial city of the West, 1205, which is thus briefly mentioned in the old verses of Mouske's Hist. France:—

> "Et quant li Quens Baudouins sot,
> Com Alexi ensi mort ot;
> Par deslopaute et par gille,
> Si reprist a force la bille.
> Mais anchois i eut grant assaut,
> Car li mur i erent fort et haut;
> Par debers, la mer furent pris
> Et desbarete et soupris."

Henry Neel engaged in the same expedition.

Wm. Tyr. Cont. Roger Gaver also joined the Crusaders at Constantinople.

Wm. Tyr. Cont. Godfrey Gienville, Henry d' Argellariis, Oliver Rochford and the Earl of Northampton and Norwich, and John Pirson, being banished by King John, joined the Crusade 1204.

Camden. Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, by marrying Matilda, the daughter of Wm. Marshall, obtained the dignity of Marshall of England.

Wm. Tyr. Cont. Thomas Malmaines having previously made a pilgrimage to Palestine in Joh. 8. went a second time to the Holy Land, as we find by the Rotuli clausarum.

Villardhouin. Eustace de Canteleu, Nicole de Mailli, Henry Longchamp and Alexander Villers, arriving by way of Germany, joined the armament of Crusaders when it was preparing to sail from Venise, of which the following is the animated description by the valiant chronicler:—"Adone furent departies les nes, et les viziers par les barons, Ha Diex tant bon et ot mis. Et quant les nes furent chargees d'armes et de viandes et de chevaliers et de serianz, et le escu furent partendu environ de borz, et les chaldeals des nes, et les baniers dont il avoit tant de belles." Certainly it must have been a glorious sight to see the long line of vessels with their double banks of oars darting out of the lagoons, the sides and castellated poops covered with the Knight's shields, while their banners streamed from the masts and yards. They took with them 300 mangonels, many Petrariœ and other warlike engines.

Revue Hist de la Noblesse. Robert Lake is mentioned in a bond for the repayment of money borrowed from certain Genoese merchants to secure a passage from Constantinople, 1208.

Litt. Pat. Enjuger de Bown or Bohun, according to Dugdale of the Midhurst branch, had letters directed to all the bailiffs of the sea ports, commanding them to give their protection to his ship which he had built to convey him to Palestine. He had also leave given him to sell a wood near Chichester to furnish funds for his journey. The deed concludes "teste Rege apud" Levington, 1205.

William de Cresek died near Jerusalem, as we find by the Rotuli clausarum, 1220, most probably killed in some of the engagements round Damietta. A family of Cresset at a later date, bore azure, a cross, ingrailed, within a bordure, ingrailed, or.

Rot. Claus. Herbert de Montibus on going to the Crusade, had granted him by the King, 20 marks, 1219.

Rot. Claus. Aymer Sacy died at Damietta, 1219, and bequeathed his property to the Templars.

Rot. Claus. Henry Fitz Count of Cornwall, is also mentioned as a Crusader, about 1220, in the same documents, though the illegitimate son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, he was of great consideration, and had a grant of the whole of that country from King John,—his arms were gules, 2 lions passant, gardant, or; a batune sinister, azure.

Saier Quincie, son of Saier, first Earl of Winchester, was at the siege of Damietta, and is mentioned in Mathew of Paris for his bravery.

Rot. Curiæ. Regis. John de Guzistan was at this Crusade, as we learn from the fact of his son's claiming his inheritance on his death happening in those parts, 1222.

M. Paris. Sir William Harcourt was in Palestine 1220, and joined the Christian forces, which took Damietta. By means of their vessels and military engines the Crusaders burst through the barriers which closed the entrance of the Nile, and drove the Saracens from the shores. After unheard of perils, and all the horrors of war and pestilence, Damietta was surrendered to them, with half its population lying dead from the plague and the effects of the siege. This town was not, however, destined long to remain in the hands of the Christians, who were too glad to ransom their army, which was caught by the inundation of the Nile, and placed at the mercy of the Moslems, by the surrender of this city, 1222.

W. Tyr. Cont.

Gilbert Mareschall, son of William Mareschal before named, having taken on him the sign of the cross, and finding that the Pope was desirous of detaining him, together with his companions, took a solemn oath to start for Palestine the same year; and in order to do so with more security, he became reconciled to the King, which he effected by means of large presents; he landed in Palestine in 1239. After his return thence, he was killed at a Tournament, from mounting an unmanageable Italian horse, which broke the reins, and casting him headlong to the ground, dragged him by the stirrup, so that he died the same evening. He was buried at the Temple Church, near to the grave of his father. Their monuments exist at the present day, one being cross legged.

M. Paris.

Ernald de Vilers joined this expedition against the Infidels, as appears by his being party to a deed for certain monies borrowed by him and other Knights from some Genoese merchants at Acre, 1220, which is in the following lines:—"Notum sit universis presentes litteras inspecturis, quod nos Deodatus de Albiniaco (Albini) Ernaudus Vilers, Giraldus de la Prugiere, (Priewer) Haemeri eus de Castaneto Milites, Guillelmus Bertrandi. Bernardus Vories et Berengarius de Reliac domicelli, recognosumus habuisse et recepisse a Dominico de Ullio, et Marco Ciconia, mercatoribus Januensilus, C.C.L. libras turonenses bone monete, quas nobis per predictus mercatores, illustrissimus dominus Alfonsus comes Pectavienses et Tholosanus, mutuari fecit sub obligacione omnium bonorum nostrorum ipsi domino comiti facta, de quitus autem C.C.L. libris nos tenemus pro bene pagatis, et prefatos mercatores quietamus. Et ego Deodatus de Albiniaco nomine meo et prefatorum nobilium virorum presentes litteras proprio sigillo meo Sigillavi. Actum apud Accon, Anno Domini M.C.C. Quin quagessimo mense Junii." The family of Vilers was, at an early date, of considerable importance, and held large domains in Leicestershire. From hence the Earl of Jersey is descended.

Dugdale.
Mat. Paris.
W. Tgr. Cont.

Richard, a younger son of King John, had the title of Earl, temp. Hen. III. William Longespé was his uncle, whom he accompanied into Gascony. In 2 Hen. III. he was advanced to the title of Earl of Cornwall; he married Isabel, Countess of Gloucester, widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester—he was eminent for his military knowledge, and for his advancement in riches and honour. In 20, Hen. III. with Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, he took on him the sign of the cross, and for better furnishing himself with money, sold many of his woods, but being prevented going at this time, he, with several others made, three years afterwards, a vow to go forthwith. Wherefore, soon after, taking leave of the bishops and divers nobles at Reading, many of whom wept, for as much as he was a person wholly minding the public welfare, whereon he told them that had he not made his vow, he would sooner go than witness the miseries that were

coming on this realm. He was nobly received by the King of France, and his marshall was sent to conduct him through the country, and entertain him honourably in all places. Thence he went to Avignon, visiting in his way Arles and St. Gilles, where he was met by a legate from the Pope, to prohibit his proceeding farther on his journey, but having everything ready, he refused to obey, nor would he take shipping at Argues-Mortes, as they recommended, but embarked at Marseilles, and arrived 1241, in the Holy Land. Here, on account of existing truces, he could perform no valiant deeds against the Pagans; he, however, obtained the release of all the French prisoners, and a free passage for the Christians to Jerusalem, whither he repaired, and as the old Chronicler reports, obtained from the master of the Hospital, or the Patriarch, a particle of the blood of our Saviour. He then returned to England and was met by the King and Queen at Dover. In 1246, he sent, in aid of the Holy Land, 1,000 pounds to the Templars and Hospitallers. In 1247, he gathered great sums from those who were signed with the cross, by the Pope's authority, and shortly after was elected King of the Romans. He died in 1272, whereon his heart was buried in the Grey Friars, at Oxford, and his body at the Abbey of Hales, which he had founded.

Mat. West. William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle, was one of his companions.

Mat. West. Wil. Tyr. Peter Malo Lacu, or Mauley, was also a Crusader under the above named Earl. He suffered a severe tempest on the Cilician coast, and after much loss arrived at Tyre.

John de Fortibus is mentioned in William of Tyre, and likewise another Knight, called William Fortescue, is said to have joined this expedition.

Mat. Paris. Richard Suard was one of those who bound himself by a vow (when the Pope wished to detain them) to start forthwith for the Holy Land.

Henry Trubeville, or Tarbeville took the same vow on him, and accompanied Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

Wil. Tgr. Cont. William Albini, Earl of Arundel, was bent on the same expedition, but died on his journey thither—his body was brought home by Thomas, a Monk of St. Albans.

Mat. Paris. Oliver Plantagenet, bastard son of King John, was at the siege of Damietta.

Cotton. M.S. Julius A.

Sir Robert de Vere was slain at Massoura with William Longespee.

Sir Wymound de Ascalon perished in the same engagement.

Sir Alexander Giffard escaped from Massoura, and was commissioned by William Longespee to distribute his goods and have Masses said for his soul.

Sir Richard de Guise was banner bearer to William Longespée in the same defeat.

Roll. Sir H. Nicholas.

Sir Robert de Widele or Wadela was killed at Massoura. Arms—argent; a bend, with 6 martlets, gules, on the bend 3 escalops, or.

Cotton. M. S.

Sir Rauf de Henfeld perished with his brave companions in this same engagement. Arms—argent on a quarter, gules; a mullet, or; bezantee, or.

Robert Quincie, Grandson of the 1st Earl of Winchester of this name, was a Crusader, and aided King Louis with money for his expedition, for which purpose he sold some of his lands. Heiresses of this family married into those of Bohun and Wake.

Joinville.

John de Marley was in the same expedition.

William Le Brun. The family of Le Brun held fiefs in Essex and Horton, Oxon.

Stephen of London. Belonging to the Church of Sugwardyn, Hereford.

Walter de Camhou.

Richard de Sauvage. Argent, 6 lioncels, sable.

Lawrence de Lunerfel.

Robert de Marton. Argent, 2 barrs, gules.

Henry Waleys. Ermine; a bend, gules.

John de Verdon, as before.

John de Guer, b. 1st number.

Ranulf de Auderne. Ermine; a fesse, chequy, or, and azure.

Walter de Portes de Flemsted.

John de Oweston.

Nicolas de Marton.

John de la Grave. Gules, an eagle displayed; or.

Henry de Burghull. Or; a lion rampant, azure, fretty, argent, holding a fleur de lis, azure.

William de Pageham, or Pagenham, of a knightly family in Suffolk. Bore—quarterly; or, and gules, an eagle, vert in the first quarter.

Stephanus de Sele. Or; 2 bends, gules; a label of 3 points, azure.

Thomas de Pyn.

Eustace de Baliol, of the family before-mentioned, bore gules, an inescocheon, voided, argent.

Robert de Burnel. Argent; a lion, sable, crowned, or.

Alexander Lutterel, or Loterel. Azure; a bend, and 6 martlets, argent.

Gerald de Favencourt.

Lawrence de Lovershale.

William de Bevil or Bovil. Quarterly, or, and sable; a martlet, gules.

John de Portes as before.

Eudo Fitz Warren as before.

William Le Graunt. I find the earliest mention of this name in Scotland.

John Peshun. Bore—or; a lion passant, court; in the first canton a cross, patè, verrey.

Hugh Fitz Otho lived at Mendlesham. He was Mint Master and is thus styled in Camden, "Dominus H. Fitz Otho sine filius Othonis sculptoris cuneorum." An heiress conveyed the honors of this family to the Bouletorts and Trevills.

William Fitz Robert de Wilgheby.

Robert de Saundon. Or; a chief, azure.

Roger alte Clyne.

Hugh de Plugenet. Bore for arms; ermine, a bend, engrailed, gules.

Robert La Warre. Gules; crusuly, argent, a lion rampant, argent.

John de Tybetot. Argent; a saltier, engrailed, gules.

Robert Tibetot. Was summoned as a Baron—this race terminated in heiresses whose representatives were the Lords Ros, Dudley, and Sir E. Inglethorpe.

William Thureburt.

Roger de Portes. Gules; a cross, patée, verrey.

Richard de Boys. Argent; a cheveron, sable, bezantée.

John de Gayton, chamber valet of Prince Edward. Bore argent, a fesse, gu, 6 fleur de lis, gu.

William Huntercumbe. Ermine; 2 barrs, gemelles, gules. This inheritance passed to R. de Newband.

John Ferre. Gules; a fer de molin, argent, a baton, azure.

Oliver Punchardun. Sable; 6 plates.

Walter Fitz Hildebrond.

Richard de la Rokele. Mascaly; gules, and ermine.

William Peche. Argent, a fesse, and 2 cheverons, sable.

Langedon Henri de.

Lancellun John.

John Fitz Thomas de Wrastullingewith.

Antony Bek. Gules; a fer de Molin, argent. He was Bishop of Durham, and created Patriarch of Jerusalem, 1307.

Richard de Shafham.

Syward de Mapeldurham. The Sire Souch was lord of this fief about this time.

Richard Filiol. Or; a fesse, and 2 cheverons, gules, on the fesse, 3 trefoils argent. There was a family of this name of knightly degree in Bedfordshire.

Adam de Gesoume.

Roger de Reymes. A family of this name in Norfolk, bore, or, a cheveron, ermine, between 3 lions rampant, gules. 1483, M.S. Harl.

Ernulph de Munceny. A Surgeon.

Hugh Sauvage. In a note to Philip de Commines I find this name anglicized into Wilde.

Berenger le Moyne. Or; a saltire, engrailed, gules.

Edmund Crouchback. Brother to Prince Edward, and Earl of Lancaster, also went to Palestine.

Rymer fœdera. Hugh d'Aungerville, and those five Crusaders that follow, had their lands taken under the Kings's protection, as going to the Holy Land with the above Edmund. This Hugh bore gules, a cinquefoil, ermine, within a bordure, sable, bezantee.

Robert Boyville. Gules; 3 saltires, argent. There was a knightly family at this epoch in Northamptonshire.

Hist. Som. John de St. Lo, Knight, attended Prince Edward to Palestine, and was present when Acre was invested. The family has been long settled in Dorsetshire—arms as before.

Dugdale. Robert Tibetot was a trusty servant to King Henry III., and having returned with Prince Edward from the Holy Land received diverse honours from him, and was made Governor of Nottingham—descended hence are the families of Inglethorpe and Compton, of Gloucestershire.

Robert de Hungerford died 1354, was under the vow of the Crusade. Sable; 2 bars, argent in chief, 3 plates. His descendant is the present Marquis of Hastings, from another branch derive the families of Ernley, Baker, and Kerne.

Gough. Thomas Blanchfront, also croisè temp. Hen. III., buried cross legged in Cleve Church, Worcester. Arms—ermine, an inescocheon, argent.

John de Bretagne was one of the companions of Edmund Cronchback. He was son of Peter of Savoy, Earl of Richmond, and in great favour with King Henry, who made for him a great tournament at Northampton, that the aliens might try their strength with the English. He brought from beyond sea diverse young damsels to make wives for those of the English nobility that the King had in ward. This John received from the King 1,000 marks, 20 coursers, and a ship to convey him to Palestine. He was party to a deed for borrowing money in Palestine. Arms—chequey, or, and azure; a quarter, ermine, with a bordure of England.

Inventories Exch. John de Vesci was also with the Earl of Lancaster in Palestine.

Gough. Robert de Ewias was signed with the cross temp. Hen. III., and buried in the Cathedral of Worcester. Arms—Argent; a fesse, gules, between 3 mullets, sable.

Thomas de Grantson, as represented on the monument of the Earl of Lancaster, and was one of his companions in the Holy Land.

Gough sep. monts. Roll. Ed. I. Sir Giles Trompington was a Crusader; he bore his arms azure, crusule or, 2 Trompes de or; and his cross legged effigy in Trompington Church, Cambridgeshire, still exists.

Stoke, of whom there is a cross legged effigy at Wareham, was signed with the cross. Edmonson gives to an old family of this name arms, gules, 5 escallopes, or.

John Remundebry. Argent; on a fesse, gules, a crescent of the first.

Robert de Brus. As before.

William Fitz Warine. Quarterly, argent and sable, indented.

Rymer Fœdera. William Fitz Ralf. Or; 3 chevrons, gules, flurete—argent of Suffolk.

Dugdale. William de Fienes was signed with the cross, and preparing to accompany Prince Edward to the Holy Land—constituted W. de Amnese his attorney during his absence. In 22 Ed. I. he had command to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the King into Gascony; in this affair he favored the French, wherefore, his lands were confiscated, but restored 'ere long.

Ralph Gorges, 54, Hen. III. set out for Palestine with Prince Edward, but died before reaching the end of his journey.

William de Willoughby was signed with the cross. Bore gules, a fer de molin, argent. Hence descends the Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

His. War. Thomas Beauchamp and Thomas Roos with diverse stout Knights, and squires of England and Gascony, went to the Holy Land. He was at a great battle on the plains of Asia, and brought home with him the Son of one of the Sultans of that Country, and had him baptized in London.

Dugdale's Bar. Otho de Grandeson attended Prince Edward into the Holy Land, and 4 E. I. was constituted Governor of Guernsey and Jersey; he had a grant of the town of Tiperari, &c. He was 17 Ed. I. the King's Secretary and a Knight, and being sent Ambassador to Rome, had the King's letters to the Merchants of Lucca to supply him with money by bills of exchange, &c. He died, 33 Ed. I. Paly of 6, ar. and vert. on a bend; gules, 3 eagles, dis, or.

William de Latimer attended Prince Edward in his expedition into the Holy Land. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from 28 till 33 Ed. I.

Roger Leiburne was likewise a Crusader in this same undertaking, being at that notable Tournament at Walden, Essex. He encountered with Ernald de Monteney a valiant Knight, and unhappily run his lance into his throat under his helmet, it wanting a collar; whereupon Monteney fell from his horse, and died presently—insomuch as it was then supposed by some that in regard his lance had not a socket on the point, he did it purposely in revenge of a broken leg, he had received from Monteney, tilting with him at a former Tournament. This family was of Baronial dignity.

Sir John Hautville accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, his effigy, cut in solid oak, lies at Chew Magna, Somerset. There remain between Chew and Pensford, two large stones, called by the common people Hautville's coits; he was termed a Giant. Hautville, of Devon bore temp. Ed. I., sable, crusully; a lion rampant, argent.

William de Rythre was one of the companions of Ed. I., his figure, cross legged, is in Rythe Church, Yorkshire. Gules, 3 crescents, argent. Some genealogists deduce the family of Ryder hence.

Camden. Brian Fitz Alan, Lord of Bedale, liesb uried there, cross legged, and was one of the companions of Edward I. This patrimony descended to the Stapletons and Greys, of Rotherfield. This Brian was a banneret, and bore or, 3 bars, gules.

Sir John de Ifield lies buried cross legged in Ifield Church; he took on him the vow of the Crusade, and bore arms argent; a bend, cotised, gules. His monument is well depicted in Stothart's work, and deserves notice for the alterations in the armour then coming into use.

Robert de Buers, of Acton, Suffolk, of whom remains a brass figure, cross legged, in mail armour, was croisé about this time. Arms—ermine, on a chief, indented, sable, 3 lioncels rampt., argent.

Nicolas de Villers was in Palestine, temp. Ed. I.

Nicholas Dauney, Knight, took on him the sign of the cross, and after a sojourn in the Holy Land, he brought back from thence some rich and curious medals. Arms—argent, on a bend, cotised, sable, three annulets, argent.

John de Greilly, and the nine following Knights, received money under the same circumstances. This John bore gules, 3 bends, or.

John de la Mare bore gules; a maunch, argent. He was of the Oxfordshire family, and mentioned among the bannerets of England.

Otho de Grandison.

Henry de Ortye bore for arms azure; a cross, or, and is mentioned as a Knight of Somerset. There were Barons also of this name, whose representatives are the families of St. Martin and Esturmy.

Peter Fitz Warren.

Elie de Havvile. The family of Hanville, of Buckinghamshire, bore azure; a fesse, dancette, between 3 gerfalcons, or.

Thomas de Multon, a banneret of England, bore argent, 3 bars, gules. Margaret de Multon carried all the honours of this house to the family of Dacres.

Resus Vaghan. Ermine, a saltire, gules, is borne, according to Edmonson, by an ancient family of this name.

Inventories of the Exchequer. The Lord of Dynevor was also one of those party to the deed for borrowing money.

Placitorum Abbre. Henry le Escriveyn went to the Holy Land, temp. Hen III. This name has been converted into Le Clerc and Clerk.

The following list of Crusaders has been extracted from the deeds belonging to the Courtois Collection. The names have been carefully identified as English, by the parties holding lands in England, as proved by the "Inquisitiones p. Mortem,"—"Abbreviatio Placitorum."

The History and authenticity of the Courtois documents is thoroughly entered into in the "Revue Historique de la Noblesse," Vol. III, page 9 & 226. The original deeds, or collated copies, would be furnished to parties interested, from the Directory of the last mentioned work. The following extract may illucidate the subject :—

"Dans un cabinet de vieux titres on retrouva une collection d' actes originaux relatives aux Croisades, et qui constataient de la Maniere la plus irrecusable la presence des aieux de nos vieilles maisons nobles dans ces guerries heroiques. Ces actes etaient pour la plupart des emprunts contractes par des seigneurs croises qui accompagnèrènt Philippe Auguste et Richard Cœur de Lion en Palestine, l'an 1190, et qui, ruines par la longueur du siege de St. Jean d'Acre, furent contraints d'emprunter de l'argent aux marchands de Pise et de Genes, soit pour continuer la guerre, soit pour regagner l' occident. Quelques autres etaient dates du camp devant Damiette, et avaiint ete passes l'an 1218 dans des circonstances analogues. D'autres enfin appartenaient a la premiere croisade de St. Louis. Ces titres provenaient selon toute apparence des anciennes archives de la compagnie de St. George, qui furent en partie pillees lors de l' occupation de la Ligurie par les armees de la republique francaise," &c. &c. &c.

Robert Achard was in Palestine with Saint Louis, 1249.

Lambert de Ademar was a Crusader, under Richard Cœur de Lion.

William Adhemar, 1250.

Bernard Agens, 1250.

William Fitzalan, 1249.

William Alard, 1249.

Hugh Albemarle, 1251.

Hugh Albertus, 1250.

Raimond Alberto went with King Richard to Palestine.

Francis Albon, 1191.

Andrew Albon, 1191.

Colin Albric went with Saint Louis to Egypt.

Anselm Alneto went with Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land.

Radulf Alneto was there with Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

Guy Alta Ripâ, or d'Awtrey was a Crusader under Richard I.

Peter Almand, 1191.

Peter d'Amiens, 1191.

William Ambly, 1190.

Radulf Angulo, 1191.

Robert de Arcubus, 1250.

Ralf Audern, 1249.

Henry Fitz Auger, 1249.

Raimond Auris, 1218.

William Abenel went with King Richard to Acre.

William Bailliol, 1191.

Peter Bais, 1250.

William Baldwin, 1250.

Hugh Bar, 1118.

William Baroe, 1240.

Richard Barre, 1191.

Odo Bartholemeus, 1249.

Henry Beauchamp, 1240.

Hugh Beaufort, 1240.

Henry Beaumont, 1249.

Bertrand Becket, 1250.

Leon Belenger, 1250.

Henry Bello Monte, 1249.

Gilbert Bello loco, 1219.

John Benett went with King Richard to Palestine, 1191.

Hugh Berard, 1249.

William Berard, a Knight Templar, 1250.

Peter Berard, 1250.

William Bernard, 1240.

Richard de Berie, 1191.

Bertrand Bertin, 1250.

Richard de Besebile, 1191.

Vermard Beterell, 1240.

William de Bethune, 1191.

Raoul Bloet, 1250.

Gingnes Bone, 1191.

John de Botelaya, 1249.

Hugh Botelliria, 1249.

William Boterel, 1249.

Henry Brion, 1191.

Herbey Broc, 1191.

Pons Brun, 1250.

Hugh Badigol, 1250.

William Burgo, 1249.

Erad Campanis, 1249.

Philip de Campis, 1191.

James Cantumerula, 1240.

Thomas Capell, 1249.

Colen Capelle, 1249.

Gerold Capels, 1240.

Guy Chabraemes, 1250.

William Chambli, 1240.

Hugh Canteloup, 1191.

Harbe Chebrel, 1249.

Alard Clare, 1191.

Raoul Clay, 1249.

Hambert Clerc, 1191.

Thomas de Coce, 1191.

Walter Cok, 1191.

Richard Cok, 1191.

Baldwin Comines, 1191.

William Coudre, 1191.

William Constance, 1191.

Odo Cresey, 1240.

Peter Croc, 1219.

Gydo Creon, 1249.

Giles Cruce, 1218.

Peter Daras, 1249.

Milo Darzey, 1240.

Guy D'Peles, 1240.

Hamo Denis, 1249.

Robert Espime, 1191.

Hugh Eparts, 1219.

Henry Estontebille, 1191.

Adam Faber, 1249.
William Farines, 1191.
Pain Feron, 1249.
William Foliet, 1249.
Nicolas Fontaines, 1218.
Henry di Fontibus, 1191.
Hugh Forester, 1240.
William Freville, 1250.

Raco Gaure, 1210.
William Giffard, 1249.
Walter Glanville, 1191.
Baldwin de Gordon, 1252.
William Gorram, 1191.
Antony Grassus, 1249.
William Grasus, 1218.
Geoffrey Grey, 1240.
Robert Grenville, 1219.

Robert Herriz, 1219.
John Hose, 1191.
Richard Hottetot, 1250.
Payen Hubert, 1191.

Bernard Landa, 1219.
Hugh Laurent, 1191.
Herbe Long, 1240.
Geoffrey Lucy, 1191.
Walter Luchan, 1218.

Robert Magnorville, 1249.
Robert Magny, 1191.
Reginald Mailly, 1190.
Milo Menil, 1218.
Hugh Malaville, 1191.
Peter Marshall, 1191.
Henry Maitan, 1192.
John Martel, 1249.
Felin Martin, 1240.
William Meschines, 1240.
Simion Mesnil, 1219.
Bernard Montault, 1250.
Peter Monte Canesio, 1240.
Hugh Montfichet, 1219.
Thomas Mortimar, 1191.
Guy de Monteney, 1249.

Henry Nogent, 1240.
Herbe Norman, 1249.
William Novo Castio.

Alain Park, 1249.
Gemis Paris, 1249.
Mathew Parmentaris, 1249.
Pain Pasquines, 1249.
Robert Percy, 1191.
Peter Perret, 1250.
Robert Pierrepont, 1191.
Gaucian Pius, 1250.
Nicolas de Pine, 1191.
Baldwin Planches, 1218.
Andrew Planes, 1249.
William Plessis, 1191.
Anidio Podio, 1191.
Elie Pons, 1192.
Raoul Ponte, 1191.
Reginald Pontibus, 1191.
William Porcell, 1218.
Hartwin Porte, 1191.
Baldwin Prat, 1218.
Robert Pratellis, 1250.
John Pratis, 1240.

Robert Quaisneto, 1218.

Baldwin Raeneiville, 1240.
Baldwin Rains, 1249.
Nicolas Reilly, 1191.
Robert Ranewalle, 1250.
John Riberie, 1240.
Walter Ricardi, 1219.
William Rie, 1249.
William Resseria.
Herbé Rebiere
John Rochefort, 1249.
Gerord Rodes, 1218.
Aimond Roger, 1191.
Gilo Rosell, 1253.
Hugh Rosses, 1191.
Gilbert Rougemont, 1250.
William Rumeli, 1240.
Nicolas Runiniac, 1191.
Brian de Ruke, 1240.

St. Albans, 1218.
Eilbert St. Aubin, 1218.
Antony St. Germain, 1191.
Robert St. Hilarie, 1249.
John St. Julien, 1191.
Hugh St. Martin, 1250.
William St. Maure, 1191.

Bernard St. Paul, 1250.
Sylbester St. Pierre, 1191.
Stephen St. Quentin, 1240.
Colard St. Marie, 1219.
Herbert St. Maure, 1191.
William Salman, 1250.
Gerard Scalis, 1218.
Thomas Scoley, 1190.
Obric Scura, 1250.
John Seneschal, 1249.
Joceline Spina, 1249.
Bernard Slagno.
Symo Stella.
Henry de Stutebille, 1191.
Stephen Sully, 1191.
Nicolas de Temple, 1191.
Walter Tibetot, 1191.
Fulk Tillayo, 1219.
William Tochet, 1250.
Armd Torneyes, 1191.
Nicolas Turpin, 1190.
Peter Ulmis, 1240.
Mathew Vaker, 1249.
Hugh Geleres, 1191.
Walter Vaux, 1249.
William Vane, 1250.
Peter Vassil, 1250.
Guy Vienes, 1250.
Hugh Vere, 1191.
William Verdun, 1249.
Stephu Vernalt, 1200.
William Verneio, 1240.
William Villers, 1240.
Rodolf Villers, 1249.
Hugh Villa Nova, 1190.
Berenger Vincent, 1249.
William Ward, 1215.

In arriving at the conclusion of this work, I am impressed with the hope that having dwelt on the deeds of noble and heroic men, and shown, to use the words of an ancient writer, "How, by the brave behaviour of their sword, they hewed honour out of the sides of their enemies." And how much they preferred glory to either pleasure or safety. Their descendants may so far esteem their gallant ancestors "as to approach them in all honourable endeavours," and leaving mistaken enthusiasm to past ages, be ever found zealous defenders of the true faith.

J. Hansey

The author has chiefly extracted the initial letters from various rare and ancient M.S.S. in the Bibliothèque Royale, Paris, and other valuable libraries; and has been particular that all his designs should be in keeping with the character and costumes of the time.

"**Udard de Broham** joined the rebellious Barons of the North, against King Henry the Second, 1175. After their defeat, according to the family tradition, he assumed the cross, under Conrad and Louis the Seventh of France, and went to Palestine, which is further confirmed by a discovery, in the month of October, 1846, of a skeleton, buried cross-legged, in the burial vault of the family of Brougham, situate within the parish Church of Brougham, in Westmorland. The left leg was thrown over the right, and round the left heel was an iron spur of the prick form. The slab which served to cover this grave was well known to the family as the "Crusader's Tomb." It has cut upon its surface a cross flory, with a smaller cross within it; at the right side is a sword, at the left a circular shield. Tradition has always assigned this tomb to Udard de Broham, who died about 1185. The shirt of mail and sword, said to have belonged to him, are preserved among the armour at Brougham." The armorial bearings of this Udard are on an old seal. Temp. E. I., they are the same as the arms borne by Udard's lineal descendant, the present Lord Brougham.

Ex. from the Archœological Journal,
Tombs of the de Broham family,
[Communicated by William Brougham, Esq.]

This leaf belongs to the Second Crusade.

Sir Jasper Croft, of Croft, in the County of Hereford, fought in Palestine under the banner of Godfrey de Bouillon, and was by him made Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

Sir William de Wygemore, of Lucton, in the County of Hereford, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, was in the second Crusade.

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